THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
COMPRISING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies: the Routes between the principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,805—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-6 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12 0 7-0
2-0 12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	24 0 12-
2-0 13-0		26 0 13-
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"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029 700	G. W. Atkinson	27th Dec.
ASSAM	3038 500	G.W. F. Browne	3rd Jan. 1890
P.L. THAMES	4113 800	W. A. Seston	10th "
† MIRZAPORE	3913 600	R. Harvey	17th "
P.L. GANGES	4206 800	T. I. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5500 1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
P.L. CLYDE	4126 800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† ASSAM	3038 500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
P.L. BUTLEJ	4205 800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038 500	G.W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L. MASSILIA	4918 1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913 600	R. Harvey	13th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500 1000	E. Stewart	13th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers landing there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy baggage must be s.n.t to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4126 800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500 1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
BUTLEJ	4205 800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918 1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO			10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90
POSEIDON	Lemisich	4,600	600	5th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2nd, and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE :
The Co's s.s THISBE Capt Mahosich will be despatched to Trieste, calling at Suez Port Said and Ancona, on the 24th inst, evening.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSOWA, SUAKIN, JEDDAH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan 90

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Messel	3,580	550	14th Jan. 90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3489 Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3341 F. Blight	21st "
M ARABIA	3441 J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380 G. Abrey	25th "
ML ASIA	3560 Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069 Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551 F. Blight	26th "
L ARABIA	3544 J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380 G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from 220 to 430 per adult, saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for commercially.
DUPLICATES at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
26, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 tons, on or about 15th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th December, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	21st Dec
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	1,600	400	4th Jan. '90

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS EVE.
MESSRS. TREACHER and Co.'s Fort Establishment, will be kept open till 7-30 p.m.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAPES,
At Re. 1 per lb.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)



THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize Ale Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6	Half-bottles, per doz.	Rs. 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	8	0	4	8
Do. do. Yellow	6	12	3	12
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters			24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A WELCOME PRESENT FOR "'XMAS" & "NEW YEAR."
MONA THE ORIGINAL FAR FAMED
THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES. BOUQUET
"DELICATE, REFRESHING, PERMANENT."
YIELDS THE VERY SOULS OF FLOWERS. Bottle...Re. 1-8 3 for...Rs. 4.

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SUPERIOR SHERRIES.

OUR SHERIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by Treacher and Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

	Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs.	a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	40	0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	31	0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	30	0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	29	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	27	0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean drinking Sherry	24	0
EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light natural unblended Wine	21	0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	17	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.
MORENAS & COMPANY
HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
From As. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 3 each.
MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INKSTANDS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, LEATHER GOODS, DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS, PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
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BRANDY. BEER. HOCK. CLARET.
PORT. WHISKEY. STOUT. MOSELLES.
CHAMPAGNE. SHERRY. OLD TOM AND GIN. LIQUEURS.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE.
OILMANSTORES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
APRICOT. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.
In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.
FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND FRENCH SWEETS.
CONFECTIONERY:
A Choice Collection and Great Variety.
PRALINES A LA ROSE. FONDANTS. NOUGATINES.
PRALINES VANILLE. CHOCOLATE CREAM. APRICOTINES.
ARGENTIS. AMENDES SURFINE. LEGUMES.
LIQUEUR LOZENGES. DRAGEES PARISIENNES.
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
BOILED CONFECTIONERY. DROPS & TABLETS. GELATINE GOODS.
LOZENGES. TOFFEE, BUTTERSCOTCH.
TURKISH DELIGHT. PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." SUITS.

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE." Extra Light Weight. "*SUPERIOR FINISH.*"

FINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, (very Elastic,) without gloss, Rich Satin Linings, &c., Excellent Value	Rs. 85, & 100.
EXTRA SUPERFINE ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Corded Silk Breast Facings, Extra Rich Satin Linings	Rs. 120, & 150.
THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk	Rs. 96.
A SPECIALITY—The lightest Broadcloth made, FINE BLACK ZEPHYR.	Rs. 120.
The NEW CLUB DINING JACKET (or "SEMI DRESS" Coat)	Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.
DEW-PROOF OVERCOATS, "Extra Light," to cover Evening Suit ...From	Rs. 40.

SPECIAL CASH OR *V. P. P.* DISCOUNT 12½ *per cent.* = 2 *annas in the Rupee.*

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c. } BOMBAY

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LADIES' AND GENTS'. HANDKERCHIEFS.

PLAIN WHITE CAMBRIC	Rs. 7-8, 9, 14, 18	PER DOZEN
STYLISH COLOURED BORDERS,	Rs. 12, 14, 18.	Dressed ready for use.

NEW DESIGNS for 1890. "IMMENSE CHOICE." Cash Discount, 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

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BOXES OF CONJURING TRICKS. Apparatus for a number of Tricks in each set. From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 50.
THE ATMOSPHERIC MARVEL. Affords endless amusement. Re. 1-12.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES. Superior with Slides. From Rs. 15-8 to 75-0.
THE NEW PUZZLES. The Eiffel Tower, Pigs in Clover, Horses in Oats &c. Each as. 8.
MAGNETIC EXPERIMENTS. Instructive and amusing. Re. 1-0.
LILIPUTIAN CAMERA OBSCURA. Re. 1-12.
A NUMBER OF NEW TOYS—MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES ON HIRE.
CRYSTAL PALACE FIREWORKS.
For the latter and many new Table Games
See the Company's List—Free on application.

POONA. Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR
NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!
IMPORTANT!
Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.
Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

			Rs.	a.
Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back		...from	45	0
Ditto	ditto	in Silver ...from	28	0
Ditto	ditto	in Nickel Silver ...from	20	0

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.
An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses, Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.
The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.
The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"
IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.
Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.
FOR CASH RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments	...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*
ADDRESS:
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
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FRESH HOLLY AND MISTLETOE

FROM THE NORTH.

BRAZIL NUTS,	BARCELONA NUTS,	FILBERTS.
Per lb. as. 12	Per lb. as. 8	Per lb. Rs. 1-12

ROQUEFORT, GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA AND OTHER CHEESES
CHOICE HAMS OF ALL WEIGHTS.
CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS.
PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR LISTS—EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

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TO
INTENDING PURCHASERS
OF
'XMAS CARDS & PRESENTATION GOODS.
"TIME & TIDE WAIT FOR NO MAN"!!!
LAST OPPORTUNITY.
OUR STALLS WILL BE OPEN THIS EVENING TILL 9 P.M.
MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND CO.—Beg most respectfully to inform their NUMEROUS CONSTITUENTS and the PUBLIC in GENERAL that they have on hand a VERY CHOICE COLLECTION of 'XMAS CARDS and PRESENTATION GOODS enumerated as under, INNUMERABLE in number and VERY RICH in DESIGNS from the hands of WORLD RENOWNED MANUFACTURERS. Everyone having a look at our stock is CONFOUNDED what to select and what not, and would have MUCH MORE than he NEEDED, because he can buy of us an article FULLY WORTH the VALUE EXPENDED. Only a TRIAL ORDER or INSPECTION which alone we solicit, will assure you.

ON HAND :—
'Xmas Cards.
New Year Cards.
Richly Bound Political Works.
Church Services and Common Prayers.
Money Purses.
Pocket Wallets.
Photo Albums.
Scrap "
Photo Frames, Plush.
Date Stands.
Gent's Tourists Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Scent Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Gents and Ladies' Card Cases.
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Ladies Handbags.
" Companions.
" Work-boxes.
" Desk Blotters.
Mappin and Webb's Cutlery.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
&c., &c., &c.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

The Evening Resort for Pleasurable Pastime, An Unparalleled Instance of Popularity. CONTINUED TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF the renowned and only

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

The Donators of Mirth and Music, Introducing
The Merriest and most Exhilarating Combination of unpremeditated Humour and Harmony the Residents of Bombay have enjoyed for years.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
A Gigantic Whirlwind of Novelties, Greater, Grander, And BETTER than EVER.
Complete Change of Programme.
Everything New.
READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.
The Flags of all Nations—Miss Linton as "Britannia."
Miss May Habgood's Great Irish Fantasia "Killarney."
HUDSON'S PLANTATION PASTIMES.
The Screaming Sketch.
THE BALLOON ASCENT
(Or Spencer Outdone)
75,000 feet descent from the Clouds without the aid of the Parachute.
(New Sketch.)
GILBERT'S SEVEN AGES OF MAN.
Miss Lily C. Baber will sing "Poor Wandering One," from the "Pirates of Penzance" and "Dear Bird of Winter."
Miss Laura Roberts and Mr. C. Lyndon's Refined Speciality—"The Rippling Stream,"
Miss Nelly Harley's Refined Serio-Comicisme.
Hudson's Send-you-home-happy Sketch.
CUPID'S ARTFUL DODGE.
The Burlesque Opera "KILL TROVATORE."
OUDA, THE AERIAL MARVEL.
In his Sensational
SLIDE FOR LIFE,
Slide for Life.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c., &c.

Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office SOUNDY & Co.,
THOS. P. HUDSON
Proprietor and Manager.

Friday Evening, December 27th, Benefit tendered to Mr. H. Gilbert, Special Bill.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices.
On and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Entrance to Enclosure ... 2 Annas.
Entrance to Switch ... 2 do.

BAND on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. from 6 to 10 p.m.

Swings, Shooting Gallery, and other attractions.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS, 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
For PRACTICE for LADIES ONLY from 10 to 12-30.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee. Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24th at 7 o'clock, Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give further exhibitions on stilts 2 feet high. Admission Re. 1.
'XMAS DAY, Dec. 25th the Rink will be kept open all day for Ladies and Gentlemen, 10 to 12-30. Admission free; 2 to 4 Admission 8 annas; 5 to 7-30, Admission Re. 1; 8-30 to 11 Admission 8 annas.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 25th at 9-45, Mr. GLOVER will run a Challenge Race of ONE MILE against the first and second man in the instructor's race. Mr. Glover will run the full mile, the other two will run half mile each.
FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS and COSTUME CARNIVAL, FRIDAY, January 10th 1890, names are now being registered at the Office.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

TENDERERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING are informed that tenders will continue to be received up to February 1, 1890, and that a revised Specification and conditions of contract will be obtainable from the Storekeeper during the first week in January.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 20th December, 1889.

HARRISON'S FEATHER-WEIGHT
PERFECTION READING SHADES.
CERTIFICATES:
"They are a perfect gem of beauty, lightness, and utility."—*Court Journal.*
"They are as light and perfect as ingenuity could make them."—*Industry.*
With Elastic, Annas 10.
" Spring, Annas 14.

HARRISON'S FEATHER-WEIGHT
EYE CAPS
Stop out the light and cold without touching the eye. Either for right or left eye. Each Annas 6.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

GRAND SUCCESS!!
SQUIBB'S
"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.,
TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS
THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.
Price per bottle 3s. 6d.
To be had at all Dealers in Medicines and from Agents,

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
GOLD OPEN CASE WATCHES.
with and without key.
SILVER HUNTING WATCHES.
SILVER OPEN CASE WATCHES.
with and without key.
BY
JAS. McCABE
and
JOHN JONES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

THESE Exquisite and Highly Artistic Cards of Indian Views can now be obtained from Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CAMP BLANKETS, Chocolate, with colored stripes: size, 8 ft. by 5 feet. Rs. 4-3 each.
Thick White COTTON WRAPS, 7½ ft. by 4 ft., with colored headings, very warm and strong, and much appreciated by native servants in lieu of Blankets, Re. 1-6 each; or, Rs. 15 per dozen.
Address: ELGIN MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

The "*Bombay Gazette*" circulates widely throughout India, is read in every Mess and Club in the Presidency, and its readers are to be found in all ranks of the European community, Civil and Military, and amongst the well-to-do Natives of the City and Mofussil.

The accompanying Advertisement can be inserted in the "*Bombay Gazette*" at the following rates:—

	Rs.
One Month, twice a week	16
Three Months, twice a week	36
Six Months, twice a week	60

Special terms will be quoted for longer periods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARTON & Co. LIMITED,
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BARTON & Co., Ld., IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that as required by section 186 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the above Company is hereby called for FRIDAY, the 24th day of Jan., 1890, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the undermentioned address for the purpose of having an account made up by the undersigned showing the manner in which the Liquidation has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of laid before such meeting, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the undersigned, and for the purpose of passing an Extraordinary Resolution directing the undersigned to dispose of the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company as he may think fit.—Dated 23rd December 1889.

G. W. BAKE,
Liquidator.
7 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

THIS ASSOCIATION is established on the mutual insurance principle, with the object of making provision for the benefit of families, or nominees of its deceased members. It is open to the General public irrespective of caste, creed, or sex. No monthly payments are to be made except a call of Re. 1 to be paid by the surviving members, when a death occurs in the Association to meet the payment of the premium to the deceased's family.
For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI.
" Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
" Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant, Collector's Office,

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire) on FRIDAY the 3rd January, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Broken Castings weighed over and delivered on the spot.—
Viz:—800 tons Broken Pot sleepers
600 tons Broken P. W. chairs
Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon where they can be seen on application.
Delivery to be taken within 3 months from date of acceptance of offer.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.
Payment must be made before delivery.
The acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store Keeper.
Store Keepers' Office, Parel, 23rd December 1889.

TRY YOUR LUCK.

SHROFF BROTHERS' FISH POND

Rare treat to all ages.

Only annas eight per dip.

Full value, and four times the value.

Hundreds have tried and are fully satisfied

6, Hornby Row, Fort.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

HUNDREDS GO SATISFIED

EVERY DAY.

PLAIN 'XMAS CARDS,

FROM ONE PICE EACH.

NOVEL SHAPES

FROM TWO PICE EACH.

FRINGED CARDS IN BOX

FROM TWO ANNAS EACH.

25 assorted in packets from 8 annas.

CHEAPEST OFFERED

SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p. m., on MONDAY the 13th January 1890, for the supply of disinfectants during the year 1890-91.
Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of one Rupee for each form of tender at the office of the Health Officer,
The deposit of Rupees 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountants Office at the time of lodging tenders. The successful tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.
The successful tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and half the expenses of advertising and printing or preparing the contract.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Sealed samples must accompany tenders.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 23rd December 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 13th January 1889 for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1890-91 as under.

SUPPLIES.

1. Iron castings.
2. Road metal.
3. Sandstone and sea sand.
4. Bullock carts and Bullock pairs on hire.
5. Petty stores.
6. Hard ware.
7. Coal and coke &c.
8. Timber of all sorts.
9. Stationery and Drawing Materials.
10. Beef, mutton bread for the Zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens.

WORKS.

11. Annual Repairs to Municipal buildings and construction of petty works both to include the supply of chunam, sand bricks and tiles.
12. Lighting Kerosine oil lamps.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Rupee 1 for each form of tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.
Samples of Road metal, Sand Stone, Sea Sand, Coal and Coke, Piks, Powras other similar articles may be inspected in the Municipal office by intending tenderers.
No notice will be taken of tenders for the supply of stationery and Drawing materials unless accompanied with samples.
The usual deposit should be paid separately into the Chief Accountant office at the time of lodging tenders. The Successful tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.
The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts and half the expenses of advertising and printing or preparing the contracts.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in tenders No. 5-6 and 11 in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd December 1889.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 4 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, given by me to Mr. ALLAN JENKINS during my absence from Bombay is now WITHDRAWN.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
41, Tamarind Lane.
24th December, 1889.

S.S. "ASTON HALL," ARRIVED.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN a MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd Dec., 1889.

NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE
will be held in the
OVAL,
Opposite the Secretariat,
on the following dates:—
26th, 27th and 28th February and 1st March 1890.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and on WEDNESDAY the 25th, being CHRISTMAS DAY.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have applied for cards of admission as visitors, will be good enough to send for them from the clerk of the Congress office, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, No. 37, Hornby Row, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretary, Reception Committee.
Bombay 21st Dec. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
THE BOMBAY, POONA AND MAHABLESHWAR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED,

WILL convey Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar direct, and from Wathar to Mahableshwar, during the approaching Christmas Holidays, at a fare and a half, both journeys inclusive. This arrangement to have effect from this day.
By order,

COOWERJEE ARDASHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accep Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

NOW OPEN
NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOEL, is now OPEN and READY and has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.
On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.
The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

			Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,		16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do.	do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,		10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTICE.

BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure you apply for a price list of

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.
REGULARITY AND PROMPTNESS CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL SUPPLY AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, AND PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.
Price List post free on application.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

		Rs. Rs.	
	Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers ...	15 to 25	per Suit.
Do.	Tweed Coat and Trousers	12 to 15	"
Do.	Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers	15 to 18	
Do.	Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	
Do.	do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	"
Do.	do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do.	do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do.	do. Cotton Check Suits	10 to 12	"
Do.	Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather	20 to 25	"
Do.	Black Felt Hats, light in weight	5 to 7	"
Do.	Neckties of different colors and fashions	As. 8 to 1	"
Do.	Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do.	Best Merino Socks	8 to 12	"
Do.	Railway Rugs	12 to 15	"
Do.	Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.

RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.

HEMMED READY FOR USE.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free Paid-up* Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
183

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £[illegible]
1872 .... £[illegible]
1882 .... £[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,608

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£3 196,973 [illegible] 8	1881	£[illegible] 5 1
1876	£3,432,950 1 4	1886	£[illegible] 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local* absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	920
Bank of Bengal	12,000	5..	All	10 do.	99)
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai .	80,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	80
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales........	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55)
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent.......	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	142)

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Brent's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 10	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	127½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co............	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	370x1
Manmar Manug. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	20f½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	65
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	510
New Indian Press......	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	81½
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).........	500	500	609	Rs. 50	50)
Sind Press Co............	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co...........	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press...........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	28)
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,0..	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,0..	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22½	510
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	5..	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		60)
Bombay United S. & W. Co................	900	1,0)	1,000	Rs. 3	175
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75.	2)	200	Rs. 0	11)
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50.	5)	500	Rs. 55	910
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	700	Rs. 25	66)
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	640
Cooria S. & W. Ld. ...	1,30	1,000	1,...	Rs. 40	49)
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60.	5..	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
...hun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,0))	1,0..	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	6..	5..	R.. ...	620
...ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	25	1...	1,0..	Rs. 25	510
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	70.	150	15.	Rs. 2.	13)
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,0..	1,00.	—	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......	1,200	1,00	1,..	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	5..	..	630
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	5..	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. .0	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,..	Rs. 5.	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	50.	5.	Rs. 2	490
...amshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	5.	5.	Rs. 2	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	600	5)			10)
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	—	900	1,000	—	700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00.	1,0	Rs. 40	800
Khandesh S. & W.	760	1,0..	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0..	1,000	Rs. 40	665
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	0..	1,00	Rs. 50	840
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	155
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,0..	1,000	Rs. 25	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10.
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,2.0	1,00.	1,000	Rs. 75	1,600
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00.	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150xd
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,..	1,000	Rs. 25	650
National S. & W. Co	800	1,.0.	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	26)
People of India S. ..	1,900	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,..	1,000	Rs. 50	1,095
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,185		125	...	1)
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	775
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,115
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,.9
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,710	5)	500	...	50.
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 6)	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00.	1,000	Rs. 3.	41)
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	270
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	285
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4.	675
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	50.		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	495
...ritani	1,000	1,0.0	1,0 0	Nil	550

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	215 / 165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	62)
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	870
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	15)
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4)	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	358
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	90	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	43 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 n
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2)
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 2)	361
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	106
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld......	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	.000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co ...					3s
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·921
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	61·7
Relative humidity of Air	·674
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)....	88·4
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind.* ...ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	281

* From midnight to midnight.

ACADEMICAL anecdotes are rarely frivolous, and one which is being repeated about the late Emile Augier is certainly of a grave kind. Augier, as is well known, entered the sacred precincts of the immortals amid great opposition from one of them—M. Villemain. According to the custom, the new Academician, being elected "Director" of the illustrious confraternity for three months after his entry, was in that high capacity obliged to receive candidates who succeeded deceased members and to speak in his discourse both of the old and the new member. Augier's opponent—Villemain—fell dangerously ill shortly after the former's election, and the dramatist went to see him. "How do you feel?" asked the new Academician. "As bad as bad can be," replied Villemain; "perhaps I shall die before three months' time." "I advise you not to do so," was Augier's reply. A somewhat similar anecdote is told of the Duc Pasquier, who was also very ill while the great Guizot was "Director" of the Academy. "Don't make a gap among the ranks of the 'Forty'" said the statesman and historian to the duke. "I am very much tempted to do so," replied the sick man, courteously alluding to his prospective good luck in having—should he shuffle off the mortal coil—so distinguished and competent a person as M. Guizot to deliver his panegyric before the Academy.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Switchback Railway, Band, Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps, 6 to 10 p. m.

Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p. m.; and 8-30 to 11 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Busheer (s), Marmugoa; and Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Assam (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Nowshera (s), for Galle. Yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; and Maharaja (s), Coast and Calcutta.

A PROW SUNK.—A prow, laden with rice, sank at Clark Basin on Sunday last.

NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—A new Post and Telegraph Office has been opened at the Esplanade Hotel.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th December 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 30,208 in receipts.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lindula and the s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Eden Hall and s. s. Arabia left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th December 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 15,525 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Beona entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Tenasserim and s. s. Clan Macdonald yesterday; and the s.s. Arbib Brothers left it on Saturday.

THEFT AT SASSOON'S DOCK.—Joosub Noor Mahomed, who keeps a shop at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, reports the theft of wearing apparel from his shop, valued at Rs. 35-8, on Saturday last.

THEFT AT BABOOLA TANK ROAD.—Annie Towers, a Native Christian, residing in a chawl at Baboola Tank Road, reports the theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 30, from per box on Saturday last.

THEFT AT MALABAR HILL.—Mr. J. McDonald, residing on The Ridge, Malabar Hill, reports the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 400, from his bungalaw some time between the 12th and 13th instant.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.—The offertories at this Church on Christmas Day will be devoted to the fund, which is being raised for providing a new stop and sets of keys for the organ, which are greatly needed. A sum of Rs. 400 is still required.

THEFT AT RIPON ROAD.—Mooni Ramdeen, a parched grain shop-keeper on the Ripon Road, reports the theft of a wooden cash-box containing Rs. 23-4-9 from his shop, on Saturday night last. The box minus its contents was subsequently found lying in a wood depot at the back of his shop.

A NOTED WRESTLER.—Appajee Babajee, a noted wrestler, arrived here from Nursingpoora, near Poona, on Sunday, and has taken up his residence at the Falkland Road Dhurumsalla. He intends exhibiting his wrestling ability here during the stay in Bombay of the delegates of the National Congress.

A EURASIAN VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Alfred Savage was placed before Mr. Richardson, by Police Inspector Guider, charged with being a vagrant and with wandering about without having any visible means of support. He had been in the Workhouse, but had recently obtained his discharge. His Worship ordered his return there at once.

A CRICKET MATCH.—A match will be played to-day at Colaba, between the Baronet and Colaba Garrison Cricket Clubs. Play to commence at 10-30 a.m. The following compose the team of the Baronet Cricket Club:—Messrs. D. B. Tapia, B. D. Gagrat, Meherwan N. Panthaki, D. F. Dubash, R. D. Ayrton, N. K. Bharucha, D. M. Daboo, Bapasola, Shiviji Writer, and Bunda.

EXHIBITION AT THE SKATING RINK.—As has been already announced, Mr. Simmons will this evening at seven o'clock for the special benefit of the large crowds unable to gain admission to Friday night's fete, give an exhibition of skating on stilts. The performance is a truly wonderful one, and the difficult feats he accomplishes are apparently done with as much ease as on his ordinary rollers.

A NEW PARSI LADY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.—We are glad to notice that Miss Dhunbai Sorabjee Mervanjee Master has been declared by the Principal of the Grant Medical College duly qualified as a medical practitioner, after a special examination held for her, and granted a diploma. This makes five Parsi lady graduates of the Medical College, namely, Misses Aimai Treasuryvala, Motibai R. Kapadia, Ruttonbai A. Malbarvala, Aimai M. Cooper, and Dhunbai M. Master.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Narayen Dooroo Street, respecting the death of a female child of two years named Mariambai, the daughter of Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb, a dealer in sand. On the 18th instant the father was removing a chattie of boiling tea from the fireplace when the deceased knocked up against him and the chattie falling out of his hands, deceased was scalded all over her body. She died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death by scalds was recorded.

LAYING IN A STOCK OF DHOTURS.—This was a case before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, in which Narrain Hurjevan was charged with the theft of several dhoturs and cloth of the value of nine rupees. Police Inspector Hack was in charge of the case. The accused was arrested in the act of removing some dhoturs from a godown on Saturday night, and when in custody he confessed that he had pledged several other articles that he had stolen to a Marwaree. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced o seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of Sookha Peeroo, aged 25 years. Deceased was a halalcore in the service of the 4th N. I. Rifles and lived in the regimental lines. On the 9th instant deceased went up a banyan tree to get some leaves for medicine purposes, when he accidentally fell from the tree from a height of about 10 feet. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained up till Sunday, when he was brought home. He died on Sunday at midnight. A verdict of accidental death by a fall from a banyan tree was recorded.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANACK.—The Book and Tract Society of Bombay have just published their almanack for the coming year, and it is indeed a most superior article of its kind. It is most tastefully bound, contains a number of choice illustrations, and besides upwards of 60 pages of readable matter, it gives a quantity of useful general information on almost all subjects. The woodcuts are of a most superior kind; the frontispiece Mount Kosciusko, and a picture upon the titlepage, a scene on a Canadian river, being especially worthy of notice. There is also a first-rate picture of the Eiffel Town upon page 7. The articles in it are principally of a religious nature, and the style is throughout of the best.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—Shaik Ebrahim Hoosain was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing eleven cotton waistcoats, and a cotton scarf, valued at Rs. 2-12, from the shop of Khooshna Koomajee, a dealer in cloth at Byculla, on Saturday last. The complainant on Saturday forenoon suddenly missed the waistcoats and scarf from his shop, and on seeing the accused standing by the next shop with something concealed under his arm, seized him and found the stolen articles in his possession, when he handed him over to the police. Shaik Ebrahim Hoosain, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—A correspondent writes:—The Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel was formally opened on the night of the 19th instant by the proprietor giving a dinner to several residents of this station, who were invited to spend the evening at the hotel, when the rooms were thrown open for their inspection. The locality is well chosen, situated on the Khandalla Road and within easy reach of the Railway Station, Post Office, and the Railway Institute. The proprietor has spared neither cost nor trouble in furnishing the place throughout in a most costly manner. The comfort of visitors seems to have been his first thought. The drawing-room has been provided with one of Marks and Co.'s well-known S. S. Sympathetic Grand Square pianos. The garden is worthy of note, the best roses in the Presidency are grown there, and in close proximity to the bungalow a large tennis-ground with two courts has been made for the use of the visitors.

MUSIC AT THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music this evening from 6 p.m. till 10 p. m.:—

Overture	Chartes	Halevy.
Valse	A Maid of Kent	Caroline Louthian
Polka	Resi	Zavertal.
Selection	Lassedis de Leida	Petrell.
Mazurka	Ein Liebis Duo	Faust.
Gavotte	Willkomen	Kleess.
Quadrille	Genevre	C. Coote.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Polka	Wir Beidi	Faust.
Galop	Rotton Row	Kellir Bida.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Rambhow Bhasker was yesterday charged by Constable Greyhurst at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a metal watch, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Gunput Govind, from his took-binding establishment at Thakordwar Road, on the 20th instant. The accused, it appears, visited the shop of the complainant, and soon after he left, the watch in question, which was left hanging on a nail on the wall, was missing. Complainant reported his loss to the police, as he suspected the accused. On Saturday the accused was arrested while endeavouring to sell the stolen watch. Rambhow Bhasker, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting a previous conviction was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 1, Forbes Street, to confirm certain resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 6th inst. Mr. John R. Greaves, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following resolutions were confirmed:—That the capital of the company be increased to rupees eleven lakhs in shares of Rs. 500 each, and that the same be first offered at par to the shareholders of the company on the date of issue. That article 123 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by adding after the words "proportion to their shares," the following words, namely, "and in proportion to the amount for the time being paid up thereon." The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Modykhana Street, Fort, respecting the death of Goolam Hoosain Abdool Ali, aged two years. Deceased lived with his mother named Sukoonabai, on the third storey of a house in that street. At 4 p. m. on Sunday, deceased, while playing alone in the front room, ran up against the lower shutters of one of the windows, which were not protected by bars. The window opened, and deceased fell out on to the street. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken upstairs. Dr. Eraeshah, who was sent for, treated the deceased, but the poor child died the same night at 10 o'clock. The verdict was that the death of Goolam Hossain Abdool Ali was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the third story of a house.

A SUCCESSFUL IMPOSITION.—A gentleman named Mr Barnes appeared before Mr. Richardson, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, in answer to a summons which had been obtained against him by a gharriwallah, for the recovery of his fare, which he said had not been paid him. From the statement that was made by Mr. Barnes, it appeared that the gharriwallah had demanded four rupees. He had only been engaged three and a half hours and had driven his fare short distances, having had frequent opportunities of giving his horse a rest. Mr. Barnes, who is a stranger in Bombay, rightly conjectured that he was being imposed upon, and refused to pay such a sum, but offered the man two rupees. This the man refused, and, following the gentleman to his room, insulted and struck him. It is well-known that Bombay gharriwallahs frequently impose upon those they see are newcomers to the place; but the magistrate evidently thought that the man was entitled to the fare he demanded and ordered Mr. Barnes to pay three rupees.

SALVATION ARMY DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.—After an absence of some months, Commander Booth-Tucker, with a party of English officers, has arrived at Bombay. The new contingent style themselves the "Self-Denial Party," from the fact that they embarked during the universal week of self-denial held by the Salvationists. A lady graduate of Girton College, Cambridge, is numbered among the contingent, namely Miss Ellen Pash B.A.; while a detachment of converts from Ceylon and South India is also here, the Commander having landed at Colombo and held demonstrations at the chief army stations *en route* to Bombay. Among the Singhalese is an ex-Buddhist priest, a convert of the Army, and an ex-robber chief, reclaimed from his evil ways some four years since. Great meetings are announced at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday, Friday, and Sunday next, at which close upon 100 officers, including the new arrivals, are to be present. Among the delegates to the Indian National Congress are a number of warm sympathisers with the Army work, and several of these will assist at the coming meetings, among them Baboo Kali Bannerji, M. A., of Calcutta, who is announced to speak in the first meeting on Thursday night. Tickets can be obtained for all meetings at their head-quarters, next to the Bori Bunder station.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers was held in the Town Hall on Saturday, Mr. F. A. Spencer presiding. The report of the fund for the year ending 31st March, 1889, showed that during the year it has maintained the marked progress it has been making since its establishment. A sum of Rs. 1,00,444-1-11 was added to the capital of the Widows' Pension Fund, which rose to Rs. 11,39,738-1-2. A sum of Rs. 10,890-8-4 was added to the capital of the Life Assurance Branch, which rose to Rs. 61,993-13-8. The number of subscribers to the Widows' Pension Fund stood at 587 and to the Life Assurance Branch at 68. The number of pensioners was 117, and the monthly pensions amounted to Rs. 3,107-8. The pensions paid during the year amounted to Rs. 34,739-10-6. In three cases surrender value of 30 per cent. amounting to Rs. 2,592-6-10 was paid to subscribers, who on the death of their wives did not join the Life Assurance Branch. In the Life Assurance Branch a sum of Rs. 5,550 was paid to the estates of three deceased members. The actuary's report on the accounts of the fund for the year ending 31st March 1888, having disclosed a surplus of Rs. 182,919, a sum of Rs. 73,166 was used in abating the subscriptions for twenty-four months of 371 subscribers of five years standing and upwards. Of these seventy-eight have to pay *no subscription* during this period.

THE official notes of the Parnell Commission contain some exceedingly interesting facts. The inquiry has occupied 129 days, including that upon which the mode of procedure was arranged. A careful examination of the notes shows that during that period the President, Sir James Hannen, has expressed an opinion, addressed observations to counsel or witnesses, or made casual remarks, about 624 times; Mr. Justice Smith 402, and Mr. Justice Day only once. Irrespective of questions addressed to witnesses, Sir Charles Russell has made 421 observations of a varied nature, the Attorney-General 602, Sir Henry James 426, Mr. Atkinson 54, Mr. Murphy 21, Mr. Ronan 2, Mr. Reid 216, Mr. Asquith 24, Mr. Lockwood 96, Mr. T. Harrington 6, Mr. Davitt 126, Mr. Biggar 46, Mr. Parnell 5, and Mr. Sexton 9. Exactly 500 witnesses were called, and of them 98,267 questions were asked. No less than 45 places, the names of which commence with the word "Bally," are mentioned in the evidence.

AN entire family, consisting of husband, wife, and a child ten years of age, living in their own house in the quarter of Mariahilf, Vienna, lost their lives through an escape of gas from the opposite house. The gas came up through the ground. The workmen sent by the Gas Company one Saturday, lately failing to find the leakage at once, had left the pipe open until Monday morning.

THE Earl of Dudley has sold Turner's magnificent picture, "The Grand Canal, Venice." It is reported that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, is the purchaser, for a sum greatly exceeding the price (about £7,000) realised at the sale of the Manley Hall pictures.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE fifth lecture in connection with the series of lectures organized by the Wilson College Literary Society was delivered by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji on Wednesday evening at the Wilson College Hall. As usual there was a very large audience. The lecture was on "Circulation in Health and Disease," and was illustrated with some diagrams, and with one or two experiments. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., presided.

The lecturer, after being introduced by the chairman, said:—

The subject I have to deal with to-day is as extensive as it is interesting, and takes many a formal lecture to go through it thoroughly. However, I shall endeavour to take you over a great portion of it, and I hope you will be able to follow me with interest and with ease—the many details and technicalities of the subject notwithstanding. Details to my mind fill in and clothe the skeleton, and breathe life into it. Broadly speaking Anatomy gives us a knowledge of the relative positions of the various component parts of our frame, and Physiology inquires into the purposes which the various structures, from an organ to a cell, fulfil in the animal economy. For the proper discharge of functional activity there has to be a healthy process of nutrition. For the liberation of their energy the various structures of the human frame require to be fed, and to-day we shall study nature's method of feeding the tissues of the human body. Division of labour is carried out to a higher and higher degree as we ascend in the animal scale. Each cell has its special work, and for the special manifestation of its energy it selects by its own intrinsic activity its special food from a common pabulum. A system of irrigation is provided for the proper supply of nutrition to the various parts of the animal body. A fluid charged with nutritive elements,—the blood—is sent round to the various tissues to select their appropriate food from, and it is this circuit, this business circuit, so to say, that this fluid makes through every nook and corner of the animal frame that is called the circulation of the Blood. The nutritive elements may be said to consist chiefly of two kinds, one is the great element which is essential for all organic life, viz, oxygen; and the other consists of such materials as will not only replace the wear and tear of the tissues in the performance of their function, but will contribute also to their necessary growth. The latter is manufactured from the food we eat. Thus the blood has to take its stock of nutritive elements from the manufactory of the alimentary canal and its appendges, and the storehouse of oxygen—the lungs. Let us now study nature's irrigation works. The blood-vessels of the irrigation system may be divided into three classes. These are the main carrying-conduits of each territory of the human frame. These open into or branch off into smaller and smaller channels which irrigate the territory. These again gather into gradually increasing channels the returning conduits. To take the irrigators first, the very name will enable you to guess the structure. To enable a free oozing from them and into them their walls consist of a delicate structureless membrane. They are the hair-like tubes—the capillaries—of microscopic dimensions.

They have a free intercommunication between them forming a network with which the tissues are quite riddled. Imagine a piece of sponge soaked in water, and you have an approximate representation of a tissue with its capillaries full of blood. The carrying conduits, or the arteries, have a complex structure. They are so called from the blood circulating in them having a bright red colour owing to the vital spirit of the ancients with which it comes in contact in the left ventricle. To give the circulating fluid a smooth and delicate surface to move along the arteries have a thin epithelial lining with some lastic element in it. This is covered by a fleshy coat, which itself has a lining of a gauze-like structure separating it from the innermost epithelio elastic coat. This gauze-like lining serves the useful purpose of allowing the two coats to act independently of each other. The fleshy coat which has its fibres running along and around the arteries is again covered by a strong fibrous sheath, which latter again is lined with a mesh-work of cobweb-like tissue called the areolar tissue. This lining serves more purposes than one. Tear an artery and observe the torn end. The muscular coat will be seen to have slipt within the fibrous sheath. The contraction of the circular fibres has not only narrowed the opening but in withdrawing the muscular coat from the sheath it has opened up the cobweb of the areolar tissue-lining. The elastic coat has likewise slipt away from the muscular coat, and the turning in of the torn ends assists the similar condition of the muscular coat incompletely occluding the torn end of the artery. Furthermore, the few drops of blood which escape get entangled into the cobweb and form a clot which serves to stop the torn end of the vessel, and thus prevent bleeding. Thus it is that when a limb is torn off in a machinery accident there is scarcely any bleeding from the ragged surface, and in checking bleeding we but imitate the purposeful methods of nature. You must have often seen bits of cobweb dabbed on a bleeding point. The physicians scientifically dab the matico leaves which have the mechanical action of the cobweb, viz. helping the oozed blood to clot, and from a plug. The other means which are employed to check arterial haemorrhage are but imitations of Nature's methods. The elastic coat is made to break off and slip in by the damaging action of a ligature. The muscular coat is acted upon by various other agents which we need not enter into. The strong fibrous sheath of the artery protects the vessel from extraneous injury. The elasticity of the elastic coat differs from that of the muscular coat. The muscle can contract and relax under varying influences. Thus the channels where much fleshy fibre is present are endowed with the property of changing their calibre, and these are the branch supply-conduits (the small arteries) of the various territories whose varying demands for irrigation they meet by changes in their calibre. The elasticity of the arterial system not only protects the irrigators from the shocks of the heart but actually changes the intermittent jerky flow from the heart into a constant steady stream in the capillaries. The returning conduits, the veins are strong channels much like the arteries only they have less fleshy fibres, and have traps or folding doors along their canals—these are mere foldings of the inner lining of the vessels—they open towards the heart and thus aid the flow of blood in that direction and prevent the fluid going backwards. The action of these valves you can demonstrate to yourself by running your finger along the blue lines on your arm from the elbow to the wrist. The little nodules which crop up mark the position of the valves in your blue veins.

In the process of feeding tissues there may be more oosing of the nutritive fluid than is necessary, the surplus is carried away by what are called the lymphatic channels and thrown into the main current where the main lymphatic duct opens into the main returning conduit of the left upper limb at its junction with that of the left side of the head and neck. This completes the irrigation system. As the heart contracts it moves and strikes the chest wall, and this beating of the heart is felt at the left side of the chest. If one were to listen to the beating of the heart peculiar sounds will be heard—they may be thus represented:—*one-two*. You will at once see that there are two sounds followed by a pause. The first sound is strong, long, and booming, produced as it is by the contracting fleshy wall striking the chest wall. The second sound is short and sharp. The two Ventricles contract simultaneously and likewise the Auricles. Corresponding to the first sound of the heart a wave is felt throughout the whole arterial system. This wave distends the already full arteries, and this arterial distension, when felt at the wrist, is called the pulse. The pulse wave may be felt of course in any artery that is superficial. The fact that there are so many complex and interdependent factors in the mechanism of circulation, will suggest to you, I am sure that there is a means of intercommunication between them. We saw that the small vessels have the power of changing their calibre. This suggests a means through which they can receive their messages to alter their dimensions. The irrigation works must have a system of telegraphy of their own—a form of local self-government, and this they have in their nervous mechanism, which consists of vasor-motor nerves and centres. This local government in its turn is under the imperial control of the Brain—which may be styled—the head-office of the nervous system—throughout the human frame. More than this, by means of the various branches and the inter-communications of the general nervous system, the vascular system is in close sympathy with the other systems of the body. Every one of you must have experienced the glow on the cheeks and ears when overcome by peculiar feelings. Here the emotion produces a sudden dilation of the local blood vessels by paralysing the nervous action, which keeps up a moderate contraction of the muscular coat—the arterial tone. The dilation means excess of the warm fluid—blood—and hence the colour and the warmth of a blush. A fright may over stimulate the same nervous influence and cause excessive contraction of the blood vessels, and produce pallor. A tap on the abdomen of a frog will stop its heart's action, and instances have often occurred of sudden death resulting from a severe kick in the abdomen—at a foot-ball match. Such is the knowledge of circulation we possess at the present day, and we might pause for a moment and think how we came by this knowledge. Before the times of Harvey, blood was thought to move to and fro, and was understood to be vitalised by three spirits which resided in the left ventricle, in the liver, and in the veins. The vital spirit of the left ventricle it was that imparted the bright red hue to the blood. The circulation in the lungs was not even thought of. Many a dead beetle and many a dead beast was dissected without any approach towards gaining the knowledge of the functions of the various parts of the vascular system laid bare by dissection. The pulse was not at all understood—venisection, blood-letting—was practised for centuries and yet it was reserved for Harvey by the contemplation of the valves in the veins of his own arm to discover that the blood really moved continually onwards and in one direction, and not simply to and fro. He by dissecting a single living serpent was able to explain the circulation of blood as we know to-day. Pulse, which is such a sure indication of the state of the great pump which keeps the animal life going, was not understood till Harvey's circulation experiment. Think of the countless blessings Harvey has conferred upon suffering humanity by contributing the most useful knowledge of the pulse to the science and practice of medicine. But here we must leave the Historical Retrospect for a time. Disease is nothing more than a disturbance in the physiological harmony. Let the blood be such as will irritate the delicate lining of the wall of the heart and its valves, as occurs in rheumatic fever, and we shall have the irritated structures more or less disorganised. The disorganised valves will no more fulfil their function—they will no more keep up the onward flow of blood, but will allow some to flow back. Valvular diseases of the Heart are not such serious complaints after all. The most serious desease of the Heart is when the muscle of the heart fails. This you will easily understand. The pump of life as it loses its working power will necessarily come to a stand-still before long. The diseases of the blood vessels may be general or local. The arteries are always ever full, and their walls are on tension. A slight amount of increase in the tension may lead to weakening of their walls, and it is rightly said a man is as old as his arteries, for the weak arteries may rupture and lead to hæmorrhage in various parts of the body. For instance, hæmorrhage into the brain from diseased walls of the vessels will cause paralysis or even death. The local diseases of the blood-vessels may be due to the blood vessels sharing the damage to the organ or structure they are in, or to some local primary change in the vessel-wall. Most of you have seen varicose veins. The walls being unable to bear the tension have dilated, and with the dilatation the valves are put out of use, with the result that a backward flow in the veins is permitted and the onward flow deterred. The constant pressure of the coachman's seat against his ham leads to a weakening of the walls of the artery which runs at the back of his knee. The weak walls yield to the pressure of blood within, and they dilate and form a tumour which is called 'Aneurysm.' This may burst and kill the patient. But as long as the patient lives he is in great torment from the pressure of this Aneurysm on the neighbouring nerves. To save the life of the patient, formerly the limb was sacrificed. Not only this, but as the value of the different coats of the arteries was not understood, the patient had to bear the agony of the red-hot iron being applied to the hissing stump to prevent hæmorrhage from the cut ends of the blood vessel. John Hunter, by a single experiment on a living deer, has done away with all the torments incidental to aneurysmal tumours. He had an aneurysm patient in his hospital soon after his vivisection experiment. Hunter told the suffering cabman that if he let him make a small cut in his ham and tie an artery there, it is possible that not only the leg, but the limb also may be saved. "God bless you, sir," said the anxious patient—"do what you please and get me soon out of this torment." Hunter operated and the patient walked out of the hospital on both his legs within a fortnight. Just fancy the multitude of good that has come out of the sacrifice of a single deer. It is vivisection that has given us the wonderful results of the abdominal surgery of the present day. Spencer Wells' dozen rabbits have saved thousands of lives, and will be saving millions of them. A person convulsed was thought by the ancients to be possessed. The convulsions were the pranks of *the evil spirit*. A few vivisection experiments on the nervous system have not only given us a true knowledge of convulsions but had enabled Todd to actually prophesy the condition of the spinal cord in locomotor ataxy. The killing of the nerve in tooth-ache and the immense relief obtained therefrom is also the outcome of a single experiment by a dentist on a dog. Whatever the anti-vivisectionists may have to say against the value of vivisection experiments, not only to humanity but also to the beasts—for witness, Pasteur's, results of his experiments with the anthrax bacillus— this much is certain that as Professor Owen has most feelingly expressed, "the person sick is more grateful for the relief than the person sound, for the food for which beasts are slain, skinned alive or boiled alive—the thanks offered up from the bed of pain and sickness, are not less heartfelt than the grace after meat."

Our little physiological study of to-day has enabled us to rise by the knowledge of a part to a truer vision of the whole. To the science of medicine all sister sciences are tributaries—be it chemistry, physics, geology, natural philosophy or even psychology and logic—for we must remember that there must be 'a *corpus Sanum* for a *mens sana*' and unless the knowledge of a physician is well and logically arranged, he cannot command any portion of it at his will. The physician is but a constant student of nature—nature's method and her laws—and in treating diseases, his part is simply, by the application of his knowledge of Natures' laws and methods, and therefore as an interpreter of them, to help and assist Nature in retracing her steps from the pathological to the physiological path—when she happens thus to stray. And in this retracing of the path, the great element of time is to be considered. It takes longer to rebuild a house than pulling it down. An over-anxious physician, who, after trying almost every remedy he could remember or read up, went to Sir William Jenner for advice, and the very best advice he got was to try "patience." But as a student of the human frame and its infirmities, the physician has another higher role to fulfil, higher perhaps than the consoling minister by the bed-side—for as a physician himself has said. The needs of man interpret the laws of God. And who stands so close to the needs of man as the practitioner of the Healing Art—to whom in their very direct need *all* will cling; to whose voice sick hearts will listen as if it were the very voice of God declaring judgment or mercy; the very skirts of whose garments, if only a heart beats beneath them, faint and trembling hands will be raised to touch, closes to the very sources of the life of the human soul; the physician stands; of the highest law he is made the interpreter.

Hon. Mr. Forbes Adams, who was received with cheers, said that the audience had now heard the fifth of a series of lectures that had maintained a high standard throughout. (Cheers.) But this lecture of Dr. Bahadurji, on a subject which was his particular study, was, in skill of treatment, arrangement, and exposition, second to none that they had already heard. (Cheers.) The president said, he himself was not a medical student; and although he might not claim, as the lecturer had done, for the healing art the highest position of all among the several avocations, yet he would readily admit, as would likewise all, who ever had occasion to consult a physician, that it is an art which touches us nearly in our sorest and extremest needs, and that we ought to be very grateful to the doctors. (Applause.) The subject that had been treated that night was technical and difficult, and he would not supplement the lecture by any remarks of his own, for he knew the consequence of speaking upon a subject which he did not understand. (Laughter.) But he must say that the language of the lecturer had been clear and intelligible to all—even to him (the president.) It was a subject difficult and complex in every way; but Dr. Bahadurji had studied it all his life. Hence his admirable treatment of it, for which the highest gratitude was due to him. (Cheers.) The human frame was indeed a structure wonderfully constructed; and as he had been watching the little, minute, delicate arteries pointed out by the lecturer, he had felt, considering the little care he had bestowed upon them, that they could not have been preserved except by a marvellous power without himself. (Laughter and cheers.) And now he would say to his student friends, who formed a large part of the audience, that they should all endeavour to work conscientiously and gain a mature knowledge of every subject they may be engaged in. There was a great deal of superficial knowledge in the air; but the expression of immature, half-formed ideas, however well-meant, was harmful to an extent which was scarcely imagined. It was only persons who had studied thoroughly and laboriously that could achieve a marked and useful success. (Cheers.) Dr. Bahadurji was an example. He went to Europe as a Gilchrist scholar, studied on the Continent and in England with unremitting zeal, and now enjoyed the much-coveted but rarely obtained M. D. degree of the London University. (Cheers.) The result of his laborious researches was seen to-night: he was listened to with attention, and he deserved to be listened to. In the same manner every one would be rewarded for his perseverance and industry according to his merits. There were many temptations and obstacles in everybody's way; but they ought to be fought against, withstood, resisted, and overcome. Though all cannot become Harveys, Spencer Wells, or Hunters, it was surely in every one's power to use the gifts which God has given him to the best of his abilities, so as to fulfil a useful purpose in life. (Applause.) The Society under whose auspices the present lectures had been organised was founded a few years ago. Its object was to enable students to meet every week and speak upon various topics, and interchange their thoughts, and to help them in acquiring the art of public speaking. These were very good aims; and he wished the Society a steady progress and a long existence of usefulness to the students. (Cheers.) The president closed by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting, and instructive lecture that evening. (Applause.)

Rev. Mr. Gardner, in proposing a vote of thanks to the president said, that just as Dr. Bahadurji had acquired the highest position in his profession, so also Mr. Forbes Adam had done in his sphere of life as chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and he assured Mr. Adam that it was a great honour to the Society to have had him as a president that evening. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then closed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.

Processional.—"The first Nowell."

Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis.—Simper in F.

Anthem.—Nazarette—Gounod.

Carols:—A Virgin most pure. When Christ was born of Mary free.

Christmas Day.

7 a.m.—First Celebration.

8 a.m.—Second Celebration.

10-30 a.m.—Matins, Choral Celebration (Missa Coelestis) and Sermon by the Rev. A Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns—59, 60, 56 and 311.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.

Processional.—The first Nowell.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Simper in F.

Anthem.—Nazareth—Gounod.

Corals:—A Virgin most pure. When Christ was born of Mary free.

The offerteries will be devoted to the Sunday School Fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Christmas day.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Vigil of Christmas.

6 p. m.—Processional Hymn. 60, Choral Evensong. Special Psalm 85. Canticles, Hopkins.

Christmas Carols:—"Good Christian men rejoice." (Chorus.) "The Boy's Dream." (Solo.) "A Cradle-song of the Blessed Virgin." (Chorus.) "Sleep! Holy Babe!" (Solo.) "We three Kings of Orient are." (Trio and Chorus.) "The Manger Throne." (Chorus.)

Recessional:—"Stars all bright are beaming."

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Processional Hymn 59. Choral Mattins and Sermon, (Parade Service). Proper Psalms—19, 45 and 85. Athanasian Creed, Helmore.—Hymns 60 and 58. Recessional 62.

12-15 p.m.—Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Children's Service. Processional Hymns 15. Litany 168. Hymns 16 and 199. Recessional 163. Offertory for "Children Gift."

6 p.m.—Processional Hymns 60. Choral Evensong. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Hopkins. Christmas Carols.

The Offertories will be devoted to the "Organ Fund."

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

Christmas Eve.

Choral Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Page.

Christmas day.

6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—D. Choral and Sermon, by Rev. Br. Beale.

6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Carol.

Offertory for the European and Eurasian Relief Society and St. Peter's Home.

Daily 6-30, and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

There will be Divine Service on Christmas day at 11 a.m., conducted by Rev. W. D. Frater.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL,

Christmas Day.

8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.

Hymns—61, 59, 60 and 62.

The offertory will be given to the Indo-British Institution.

CHRIST CHURCH. BYCULLA,

Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Carols.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st Dec., as compared with the statement of the 14th Dec. 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 14. Rs.	Dec. 21. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	57,24,321	56 13 653
Do. do. at Branches.........	19,04,132	19,27,681
Other Deposits	3,00,07,579	2,74,72,776
Post Bills	5,886	7,437
Cash Credits, undrawn..................	7,30,980	6,87,581
Rs.	5,13,22,838	4,86,59,127
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	75,94,849	75,33,132
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	20,54,289	21,38,247
Loans on Security of do...........	58,61,480	62,64,096
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,548	2,615
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,93,92,466	2,13,73,165
Stamps, &c.	31,829	32,336
Dead Stock............ Rs. 6,52,582		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85 000		
	3,23,693	3,67,524
Bullion	.....	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,97,493	4,23,845
Cash and Currency Notes	1,49,63,191	1,05,24,177
Rs.	5,13,22,838	4,86,59,127

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.

The Turkish administration notifies that an improved service by the Turkish route to London has been obtained by the establishment of direct communication between London and Rome; the latter being also in direct communication with Constantinople.

THE National Education Association is just now making a special appeal to friends of undenominationalism throughout the country to join its ranks. It is naturally a mainly Liberal body, but both Gladstonians and Unionists are prominent upon it, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, the chairman of the Executive Committee, being, for instance, a very pronounced adherent of the latter section. The Association declares that not only did the appointment of a Royal Commission re-open the question of our elementary educational system, but that the report of the majority indicated a new departure. This body, therefore, "while not raising the question of the continuance of the present Parliamentary aid to denominational schools which maintain the required standard of educational efficiency, will aim at securing the establishment of School Boards throughout England and Wales—as is already the case in Scotland—and the placing of undenominational schools under public management, within reasonable reach of all who require them." It is hoped to form branch associations or local committees throughout England and Wales, which will assist the Central Committee to prevent anything like an approach to reaction in our educational policy.

CAMP AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES complete, Illustrated List on application.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

TEAS OF THE SEASON.—In fancy boxes suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, at Re. 1-4, 1-2, and Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical, Agent care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR will be OPEN till 11 p.m., on 'Xmas Eve, 24th TUESDAY. Rare treat to Little ones at our Fish Pond, Music Playing all the time. 6 Hornby Row.

WHY BUY TOYS, DOLLS and PRESENTS at heavy Price when you stand the Chance of getting a Nice Collection much more than you Value at annas 8 per dip, at SHROFF'S FISH POND.

TO-DAY being the last day for buying 'Xmas Cards we have OPENED all our RESERVE STOCK and have Priced it Cheap to Clear them. Secure at once, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Brigadier-General Stanley de Edwards, C. B., says:—I was very comfortable indeed. The food and attendance was very good, and the Proprietor very civil and obliging.

'XMAS EVE, 'Xmas Eve, Grand 'Xmas tree, Fish Pond and Bran Pie. Immense excitement, great Fun and plenty of amusement. A TRIAL FOR ALL. JONES and Co., (above Geyer and Co.)—Hornby Row.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Toys, dolls, perfumery, ladies' companions, crackers, French and English confectionery, chocolate and chocolate creams, fancy boxes, &c. &c. &c. Also ices, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well matured Java tobacco, and all lovers of Java cigars should give them a trial. DANTRA and Co. 33 Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

SILVER. Presentation Cups and Goblets, Silver presentation Caskets, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, silver Mugs for children, and All kinds of Silver Ware for the Table, or Ornamentation, on view in immense variety at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Silversmiths, Bombay and Poona.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARAtions, viz., Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhoea Drops, Dinner Pill, Tooth powder and Ringworm powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military officers and qualified Medical practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures. Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for the Reay Paper Mills, Poona. Apply at No. 17, Marine Street, Bombay, or the Secretaries, Poona, stating terms.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE HIS NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street, 7, Church Gate Street.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Numberless varieties, cheap sorts as well, 2 annas discount on one Rupee purchase. WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

J. A. DA CUNHA, String and Military Band Supplier and Music Teacher, No. 11 Kalbadevie Road, near Bible Society, opposite to Govt. Book Depot, Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHAULIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co, above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

A well FITTED STEAMLAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Mandvee.

A COMFORTABLE HOME with liberty will be provided for old or broken-down well-bred Mares with no hereditary unsoundness. They will be bred from. Apply to BREEDER, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

XMAS. and NEW YEAR'S CARDS of varieties, 25 for As. 8. Also beautiful Indian Views of Re. 1, Cards of all sorts, and of all kinds, of different Prices. SHERIAR ASPANDEAR IRANI.—General Merchant, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE PORTUGUESE UINON BAND.—Undertakes to supply the public with well trained parties of musicians, for dances, church ceremonies, marriage processions, theatre, circus, &c. For further particulars please apply to Mr. C. S. PINTO, Director of the Band, No 26, Kalbadevi Road.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 19 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

WALKING STICKS.—A large choice just to hand, Ground Ash, Rattans, Wampoa Canes, Furze, Orange Olive &c. &c. from Re. 1 each. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

SWAGGER CANES.—Silver mounted Real Malacca, and Ebony Rs. 3-8 each. A large choice of sticks silver mounted suitable for presentation Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 15.

THORPE & Co., Bombay.

COME AND SEE Shroff's X'mas Bazaar—Toys, Dolls, and presents at cheapest prices. 6, Hornby Row, Fort Bombay.

HUNDREDS HAVE TRIED OUR FISH POND on SATURDAY, and all of them with one voice have said that no better value could be expected for such a small outlay.—SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR, Fort.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF Chandeliers, &c., advertised to be sold on the 26th instant, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee for the Estate and Effects of Nansey Nuthoo, an adjudged insolvent, has been POSTPONED, for a week.

SALE OF MILL STORES, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, SHIP-CHANDLERS GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from The Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th January 1890, at 12 oclock noon, (and on the subsequent days until all lots are sold) at No. 3, Apollo Street Fort, (in the Building in the lane of the old English Hotel), the same comprising of manual fire engine, small engine 3 H.P., sample baling press drilling machine, pumps, shaping machine, hydro-extractor valve, yarn testor, boiler testors, indicators, gauges, counters, gauge glasses, tube vices, pipe cutters, screw spanners, screw press, brass bearings, bars, couplings cocks, copper nozzles, beam scales, yarn scales, Weston's chain blocks, pulley blocks, sets of stocks and dies, wrenches, taps, dies, wrenches, taps, screw tools, salinometers, leather beltings, hair beltings, hydraulic leather, L. bands, L. laces, L. pickers, I. R. rings, suction hose, canvas pipes, red and white rubber, brown felt; reeling tapes, sizing flannel, roller cloth, cotton banding, Manilla rope, lamp wicks, canvass, reeds, helds, reed hooks, shuttles, fillets, roller skins, card chains, guide hooks, pressures, mule springs, creel pegs, nippers, flyers, skewers, gin castings, ring travellers, emery corn, facing paper, twine sizing soap, paraffin wax, brushes, bobbins, oil feeders, iron washers, rivets, ship-fittings, boat oars, bolts and nuts, screws wire' punchs' card can binders, wire nettings, perforated sheets, electric materials, Russin glue, asbestos, chalk, I. R., and mount-ford packings, Scotts'cement, hand lamps &c.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 24, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

PRIVATE telegrams confirm the advice of a decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, at 43 15-16d. per oz. wired by Reuter; but no additional financial or market intelligence has come to hand of a later date than that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...Dec.	Rs.	1,10,669
" " Branches......Inc.	"	23,549
Other Deposits ....Dec.	"	25,34,803
Government Securities ....Dec.	"	61,717
Loans..................................Inc	"	4,02,556
Bills Discounted ....Inc.	"	13,80,699
Cash with other Banks ....Dec.	"	73,648
Cash and Currency Notes..........Dec.	"	44,39,014

The reduction of the Bank's Cash Balance to some 105½ lakhs, making a decrease of nearly 44½ lakhs since the previous Saturday, is no more than might have been expected, looking to the ordinary expansion of the trade demand natural at this season of the year and to the withdrawals which generally take place in anticipation of the closing of the Banks for the Christmas and New Year holidays. It will be noticed from the above figures that the principal item which goes to make the heavy falling off in the Bank's balance is Private Deposits, which had decreased by over 24½ lakhs; but there had also been a considerable increase in Bills Discounted, and a sensible addition to Loans.

COTTON.—In presence of the unencouraging tenor of advices from Liverpool and New York, our market for this staple has remained quiet in tone, though dealers do not lower their pretensions, and prices may be called unchanged. The business transacted to-day has been again on a small scale, and consisting principally of purchases of Bengals at Rs. 178 to Rs. 186; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 196; but including a few hundred bales of Barsee and Karanja, at Rs. 226 and Rs. 211, respectively.

The Cotton plants in the northern and southern districts of Hubli in the Dharwar circle were suffering, according to the telegraphic reports issued to-day, from cold winds, and the crop estimate in those parts was only 50 per cent. With this exception the news from the Cotton districts continues of a favourable charactor, no further report being new deemed necessary from the Bengal circle generally, though at Beawar the Cotton was still arriving in small quantities only, and the estimated outturn was still fifteen-sixteenths. The picking of the plants was general over the whole of the Oomraoti circle, the weather, though cloudy at Khangam and Dhulia being otherwise bright and seasonable. The crop was progressing favourably in the Broach and Dhollera circles, the plants showing bolls in most places, and a little picking was going on at Bhownuggur.

WHEAT.—There has been a better enquiry for *Pessy* to-day, and the market has been firm for this description at an advance of an anna per cwt., say Rs. 4-9-6 for 91 per cent., and Rs. 4-8-6 for 85 per cent., other descriptions being unchanged. Telegraphic advices from the districts to hand to-day report the crop still flourishing at Khangaum; and though at Barsee, food grains generally were suffering from want of rain, (though the fall had been about the average) Wheat was doing well, as itwas also at Julgaum. In the Dhulia district, a smaller area is under Wheat this season.

SEEDS have been in limited request and only a moderate business has transpired; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are unaltered all round. The *Linseed* crop was flourishing, according to latest telegrams, at Khangaum, Barsee, and Julgaum; but less land has been sown ar Dhulia this year, both with Linseed and Gingely.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	6,230	bales.
Wheat	25,582	cwts.
Linseed	3,392	"
Rapeseed...........................	1,127	"
Gingelly.............................	11,582	"
Poppyseed	605	"
Ground Nuts.......................	1,533	"
Castor seed........................	837	"

FREIGHTS are steady with rather more enquiry and with rates tending upwards. Business has been done to-day for Hull in Wheat, ready, and for January-February shipment, at 20s. per ton. The Ennis (s) is reported to have been fixed for two ports at 20s. 6d., with option to one port only, at 20s. per ton; and the Sheikh (s) for Alexandria and Liverpool, the former at 22s. 6d., and the latter at 19s. 3d., January loading.

EXCHANGE has been greater to-day, owing to Silver having receded 1-16d. per oz., and some forward business has been done in three months' sight Private Paper, at 1s. 5 1-16d. Ready Telegraphic is quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d., but January-February transfer has been available at 1s. 4⅞d. The market closed fairly steady for the holidays:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Francs	...1·80	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in presence of the large decrease in the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay, has been weak and declining, the cash price of Fours, which was quoted in the earlier part of the day at 98 3-16d., having receded to 98⅛ at closing; while for the two next accounts 98⅛ and 97 15-16 respectively have been named. 102½ is still the nominal rate for the other Paper.

SHARES have been but little dealt in to-day, and beyond an advance of Rs. 10 in Manukji Petit Cotton Mill shares, at Rs. 1,150, and a decline of Rs. 30 in Victoria, at Rs. 375, there are few changes to note in our list this evening. The market remains closed from to-morrow to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

The Banks closed from this evening to re-open on Friday morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TRINCOMALEE, DEC. 23.

H. M. S. Boadicea left for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	49-16d.
The Manchester Market was quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper..............	69
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	107½
Bar Silver	43 15-16d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	6	54	...	50
Suez	...	7	31	1	4

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	56	3
" Kurrachee ...	...	...	10	2
" Madras... ...	...	...	34	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22.

10 p.m.	72·5

MONDAY, DEC. 23.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	74·4
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—TURNER—December 17, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev R A Squires Temperley Gray, L R C P, London, M R C S, to Annie, eldest daughter of Johnson Turner, Hexham, Northumberland.—No cards.

DEATH.

DE VITRE—December 23, Merbai, the beloved wife of Mr Cursetji S De Vitre and daughter of Mr Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, late Indian Navy, aged 39. Funeral at 8 a.m. this day, Shapur Sett's Chuckla, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MUHAMED HAYAT KHAN—December 19, at Gurdaspore, the wife of Sirdar Muhamed Hayat Khan, C S I, of a son.

STAWELL—December 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major G D Stawell, Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—ESPLIN—December 19, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev James Lillie, John Paul Ferguson, Moriani, Jorehaut, Assam, to Isabel Mary Esplin, daughter of the late James Esplin, Esq. and grand daughter of William Esplin, Esq. Cults, Aberdeenshire.

HUGHES—HUTCHINSON—December 19, at St Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev W Wingate, Walter Charleton Hughes, to Evelyn Isabel Rose, eldest daughter of Col H S Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

SEVERIN—WALKER—December 11, at Deepling, Sibsagor, Assam, by the Rev Charles Dowding Thomas Ferdinand, eldest son of the late Frederick Ferdinand Severin, and grand son of the late William Robinson, Inspector of Schools, Assam, to Helen Charlotte, second daughter of William Walker, Manager Mahmara Tea Plantation.

DEATH.

HARRINGTON—December 19, at Calcutta, Robert Gerald Beaumont, infant son of Beaumont Harrington.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889.

OUR columns have for the past ten days recorded the incidents of the busy and interesting tour which Lord Reay has been making in Kathiawar. A closer blending of hard work with genuine pleasure could not well be imagined than an official cold weather tour in the Kathiawar Province. Hard work, however, is the essence of these undertakings, and the two days' refuge which Lord Reay is taking in Rajputana seem to be a needed rest after the mingled toils and pleasures of this interesting trip. Very early in his progress the Governor had to listen to and to make speeches. At Sanand in Guzerat the local municipality waited upon him with a loyal address, in which the most noteworthy lines acknowledged Lord Reay's fidelity to the liberal policy inaugurated by Lord Ripon—to which policy, by the way, Lord Dufferin repeatedly avowed his attachment. The Governor in reply gave some good advice about sanitation to the address of the Sanand Municipality in particular, and to that of the Guzerat Municipalities in general. At Wadhwan, a stage further in the journey, Lord Reay alluded to his cordial relations with the Kathiawar Chiefs, expressing at the same time his regret that this would be the last visit he should be able to pay to the province. There was much in the subsequent proceedings which illustrated the excellence of the understanding which exists between the head of the Bombay Government and the Chiefs. Lord Reay's utterances at Morvi read like a sustained eulogy of the administration of the ruler of that State. But indeed there was much in the scene and circumstances to warrant the high compliments which his Excellency paid to his Highness. Morvi comes very closely within the most exacting definition of an advanced State. The presumption in India is always in favour of the prince who lays down a railway. "He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue," translated into the official language of an Indian Presidency is "he co-operates with our policy and has provided himself with a railway." The peculiar merit of the Thakore of Morvi's enterprise seems to be that in constructing a railway he has thought not of his own needs only, but of those of neighbouring States. It is to him that Kathiawar owes not merely the seventy miles of line which run from Wadhwan through Wankaneer to Morvi, but also an extension from Wankaneer to Rajkote. At least three well-known States are thus served by a line of which this enterprising Chief is the projector and the sole proprietor. And it is satisfactory to know that it yields him considerably more than twice as much as his capital would have earned had it been invested in Mr. Goschen's Consols. Of the State itself our correspondent gives an exceptionally favourable account. "Work," he said, "is plentiful there, wages are good, and most satisfactory signs of progress and improvement are to be found on all hands."

The traveller in Kathiawar perhaps sees these small States at their best, and there is usually danger in arguing from the condition of the capital to that of the districts. We are never quite sure how far the prosperity which the Rajah's city seems to enjoy, with its palace elegantly built and furnished with European taste, its broad roads, its fine tanks, its spick and span public buildings—how far all this has been done at the cost of villages quite as much in need of the Rajah's care and bounty as his capital is. When intelligence and statesmanship are to be found at the head-quarters of a State, it is a fair inference, however, that the provinces are on the whole administered wisely. At Morvi the Thakore seems to have shown as practical a regard for the interests of his subjects as Peter the Great did when he went into the ship-yard at Amsterdam, and there learnt the trade of ship carpenter. We do not hear indeed that his Highness has gone through all the hard experiences of the engine-shed and the workshop. But we have Lord Reay's word for it that the Thakore is the designer of his own State workshops, and that he is able to point out to those employed there the defects of their own workmanship, to construct as well as to pilot his own engine, to mend his electric apparatus and his telephone, and to fix in a bogie wheel. We hope that in giving special prominence to what is thus being done in by no means one of the largest of the Kathiawar States, we shall not be deemed to be disturbing the perspective of the picture. The importance of the example set by Morvi lies in this that its Chief almost alone amongst the Princes of India has realised Carlyle's ideal of a Captain of Industry. Almost equally exceptional is the enterprise which he has shown as a capitalist. If more of the Chiefs of India—we do not say of Kathiawar, because there the Gaekwar, the Nawab of Junagadh, the Thakores of Bhownugger and of Gondal have done the same thing—would aim at developing the resources of the country in the same way, we should no longer suffer the inconvenience of having the capital of the great lines owned almost entirely in England. Another excellent thing that is being done at Morvi is the training of men for technical work. But even more remarkable than anything that is being done in that direction at Morvi is the work that is being done by the railway at Ghadechi. From that place, the head-quarters of the Kathiawar main line, there has been turned out entirely by local labour a State carriage in which the Governor travelled with luxury and comfort along the seventy miles of railway connecting Jetalsar with Porbandar. The work does credit to Mr. Wylie, and shows how potent a railway may be, not merely as a means of communication but as an educational influence. In this and in other incidents which came to light during the Governor's tour it was made clear that Kathiawar, perhaps unconsciously, is solving for itself the problem of technical education. The opening of the Waukaneer and Rajkote extension of the Morvi line gave the Governor and his hosts excellent opportunities for descanting upon the progress which Kathiawar has made in recent years. The Administrator of Wankaneer summed up the contrast between "then" and "now" in a very pointed sentence. We have populous towns, he said, "in place of thinly-inhabited villages and barren tracts of land. Districts, once shut up and hostile to each other, are now brought into friendly intercourse. New arts and new industries are being extended. New fields of occupation for the helpless and poor are being daily opened, and gradually and steadily the civilising influences of the time are advancing in this once out-of-the-way and backward State." Lord Reay readily endorsed the Administrator's *resumé* of the political development of Kathiawar, adding, however, that the one thing needed is trees. Every visitor to Kathiawar will recognise the justice of this observation, and will see the importance of encouraging forest culture and conservation of trees. A Horse Show at Rajkote gave Lord Reay a text for a sermon to the higher military authorities on the importance of encouraging native enterprise in the matter of horse-flesh. Our special correspondent, who is at no pains to conceal his appreciation of a good horse even when it is to be found in Kathiawar, has something to say on the same subject which may with advantage be commended to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief. In the Rajkumar College the Governor saw an institution which has already done much for the province, and which under the sympathetic and judicious guidance of Mr. Chester MacNaghten must be an agency powerful for good.

Lord Reay's visit to Porbandar completed an important chapter in the history of the renascence of that State. He opened a school there which constitutes a gratifying proof of the new desire of the Indian Mussulmans to help themselves, and then he presided over the opening of the new railway which places Porbandar in direct and easy communication with the seat of the province and with Guzerat. There was much delicacy in the way in which Lord Reay referred to the circumstances under which the railway had been projected. The old Rana, who is still excluded from the administration of a State which he managed far too long on dangerously conservative lines, was an honoured visitor on the occasion. Addressing him, Lord Reay said, —"Rana Saheb, I am sure that you must feel pleased in your old and venerable age to witness the opening of this new era in the history of Porbandar State. The increased prosperity which this railway will secure will be able to convince your Highness that no better use could be made of the State palaces and that this result of your financial administration will prove most beneficial to your people." There is much to encourage this hope, judging from the experience of the neighbouring States, Porbandar and Gondal, which have both contributed to the line, should be able to count upon a fair return for their money. Junagadh which through the careful administration of the Nawab and Dewan Haridas has been able to make a railway out of the savings of the State, has already made four per cent. upon the outlay; and there is every reason to expect even better things when the traffic has been fully developed. If in the future the Kathiawar States should be charged with having been a little too daring in their railway policy, Lord Reay will have to be included in the indictment as an accessory before the fact. He wants to see a line made to Dwarka, and as the Gaekwar is the Prince interested in that place, the suggestion has a fair chance of being carried out. Then Lord Reay recommends the Jam of Jamnugger to connect his best harbour with the railway system; thinks, as many do, that the Bhownugger port of Sialbet ought to be connected with the railway; and wonders why Gondal, which has contributed largely to two railway projects, has not a line of its own. From all this it will be seen that in the view of the Government of Bombay the railway development of Kathiawar was not completed by the opening of the Porbandar line. As regards Porbander itself, the ceremony was an event of no little interest and importance, and a new stage has been reached in the development of that little State in the hands of the competent British officials who are in charge of it. Lord Reay had nothing but praise for the work that they have done there, and there was nothing in his speech to indicate any intention on the part of Government to loosen their hold of the State. The tour, as a whole, is most noteworthy as illustrating how close and sympathetic is the supervision which the Government of Bombay exercise over the province. The political responsibilities which remain with the Government are still very large, and nothing could be more vigilant than the care with which they are exercised.

AN interesting monograph on wood manufactures in the Punjab, drawn up by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer of the Civil Service, has been published by order of the Government of that Province. Mr. Fanshawe, the Officiating Secretary, remarks on the historic fact that before the British occupation, the demand for articles manufactured from wood was very limited even in buildings, carved doors and windows were confined to the houses of the well-to-do, and the furniture was scanty. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the native workers in wood have been able to meet the considerable demand of European and native customers which has sprung up under our rule, for furniture, carriages, and carts, and is able to supply the requirements of a population growing in wealth and civilization. The principal supply of timber comes from Kashmir, the Native States of the Punjab, and Afghanistan. Of this imported timber the deodar is the most costly. It is half the price of Burmese teak in Bombay, but it is double the cost of pine and other wood brought down the rivers into the Punjab. The shisam and the tun are indigenous trees, the wood of which is as costly as deodar. The former resists the white ant, and it is mentioned that a cubic foot of it weighs sixty-eight pounds when green. The shisham is found in the Himalayas at a height from two thousand to three thousand five hundred feet, and is cultivated universally on the plains. The wood is hard and of great durability. The color of the heart-wood is dark bay, it is used for furniture, boat-buildings, and camel-saddles and the like. Seeing that this wood is obtainable in the Punjab at half the price of teak, it ought to attract the attention of Mr. Wimbridge and of builders in Bombay. The consumption of timber in the Punjab shows a tendency to decline owing to the increased use of steel sleepers on the railways, and of iron rails for carrying roofs. The value of the imported timber other than firewood, is a little over ten lakhs. The foreign trade has got into the hands of monopolists, and there is a general complaint that wood is getting scarce and dear. Nevertheless the Forest Department has some three lakhs worth of timber left on its hands, showing that the high price is not due to scarcity of the raw material. In Simla the timber trees are being extirpated to supply fuel to the summer capital, but in the Punjab generally the supply is more than equal to the demand, the walnut alone being difficult to obtain. The carpenters form a caste numbering eighty four thousand. The village carpenter lives rom hand to mouth. He is paid for repairs in kind, and for new work he receives from three to five annas a day. His tools are of native manufacture; there are ten of them, the cost of which is from fifteen to thirty rupees. With these he makes the plough, the cost of which is not more than two rupees and twelve annas, a yoke for one rupee and twelve annas, and a harrow for two rupees and eight annas. A rice-husking machine costs five rupees, and a cotton cleaning machine one rupee and twelve annas. The cost of a Persian wheel is forty to fifty rupees, and that of a sugar-cane crusher forty-five rupees. As Mr. O'Dwyer remarks, these prices do not afford a large field for competition by machines of greater efficiency and improved construction. The attempt to introduce a machine of superior type has only proved a commercial success in the case of sugar-cane crushers. The export of wheat from the Punjab has, in doubling the price of grain in the local market, doubled the rate of wages for all kinds of work. We leave to the political economists the task of reconciling this coincidence with the orthodox theory that the rate of wages is not appreciably influenced by the rise and fall of the price of food, but depends upon the supply of labour in the market. The wages of a carpenter at Delhi range between three annas and one rupee per day. The Punjab carpenters if they are forbidden to copy European designs—which they are generally asked to do—can turn out very pretty things. Two workmen from the province are employed at the instance of Mr. Kipling at the Kensington School of Art. There is a small but growing export trade in wood carvings. This class of work has not as yet made itself known in Bombay, where wood-carving, once so flourishing, is now a decaying art.

A LETTER from Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., was laid before the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday, in which that gentleman suggested that no water should be used for watering roads or gardens, in view of the anticipated failure of the Vehar Lake supply, until provision is made for a better supply. A member observed that the Municipal Commissioner had stated at a meeting of the Corporation that the water used for those purposes amounted only to nine days' supply, and it was not worth while taking the step suggested. Dr. Blaney proposed that Mr. Byramjee's letter be recorded with thanks for his suggestion. Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried *nem. con.* The Committee further considered a memo. from the Commissioner forwarding a report from Mr. Tomlinson on the Pawai water scheme. On the motion of the Chairman the discussion was adjourned till such time as the Corporation finally disposed of Major Selby's proposition in connection with the water-supply of Bombay, which stands on the agenda paper of that body. This delay may cause the loss of a monsoon before the works can be carried out.

THE Calcutta and Bengal mails due in Bombay this morning missed the junction at Jubbulpore yesterday morning, and our readers and the public must therefore be patient with the overworked postal officials if they do not receive their Christmas mail before 10 a.m. on Christmas Day. These mails will reach Bombay in due course to-morrow morning, and efforts will be made to ensure delivery in the forenoon.

ON arrival at Benares Prince Albert Victor will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces and the General Officer commanding the Allahabad Division. The guards and escorts during his stay will be furnished by the Ghazipur Volunteers, the Ghazipur Light Horse, the East Lancashire Regiment, the 12th Khilat-i-Ghilzais, and the 2nd Bengal Cavalry. While the Prince is at Benares from January 14th to 17th, he will exchange visits with the Maharaja, visit Shikarganj, and lay the foundation-stone of the waterworks.

AN imaginative "London correspondent" announces that Prince Albert Victor's marriage is now "definitely arranged for next May or June," although he is not able to give the name of the bride. As a matter of fact, says Atlas in the *World* Prince Albert Victor is not now likely to return from India before the summer, and there is really no serious idea of his marriage at present, but the Queen has always wished that he should marry his cousin, Princess Alix of Hesse. A great deal of nonsense has been talked and printed about Prince Albert Victor's "new house" in St. James's Palace; but he is merely to occupy the apartment of the late Duchess of Cambridge, which are to be redecorated and refurnished for him, and the interior of the house is being reconstructed, as it is very badly arranged, all the rooms opening into each other.

IT is said that Mr. Stanley has already sold the copyright of the volumes in which he will relate the history of the Emin Relief Expedition, for £40,000. There has rarely been such competition in the trade for the privilege of publishing any work. One firm went the length of sending a special agent to Zanzibar to treat with the traveller, and any number of telegrams were cabled, both to that port and to Mombassa, when it was known that Stanley would arrive at one or the other. Those publishers who make a speciality of scientific works are even more anxious to treat with Emin than with Stanley, and a well-known Leipzig house despatched their Egyptian agent to Zanzibar, in order to meet the Pacha, as it was known that he was on the way to the coast. Another report states that Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston and Company have secured the right of publishing Mr. Stanley's book for the sum mentioned.

THE ex-King of Servia has not yet got an arrangement as to his allowance completed. His Majesty's own suggestion was that he should be accorded the treatment granted to every servant of the State on retirement, and that he should receive an allowance calculated on the basis of his civil list while on the throne, and on the number of years he had occupied the office of ruler. This the Regents were quite willing to agree to, and no objection was raised by the Government, but the Radical Club, at a secret sitting, unanimously decided to oppose it. The Government are consequently hesitating about bringing the matter before the Skupshtina.

THE Anti-Slavery Congress were to send a telegram to Stanley and Emin Pasha, as soon as they reached the coast, inviting them to come to Brussels and take part in the proceedings of the Congress. The compliment was to be enhanced in value by an intimation that the sitting of the conference will be prolonged for any time that may be necessary to meet the convenience of the heroic explorers.

OUT of the total extent of the British Isles, which may be taken at nearly 77,780,000 acres, we cultivate 61·7 per cent. But in England the percentage is much higher, being 78·5 per cent., while the proportions for the other parts of the country are 72 per cent. in Ireland, 69·5 per cent. in Wales, and only 24·7 per cent. in Scotland.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBEL ON THE EARL OF EUSTON.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Mr. Parke, the Editor of the *North London Press*, who is awaiting trial on a charge of libelling the Earl of Euston, has been taken seriously ill, but is slightly better.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

Five deaths have occurred in France from influenza.

THE PAY-MASTER GENERALSHIP.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Earl of Jersey has been appointed Pay-master General in succession to Earl Brownlow.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-CHIEF JUSTICE.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, formerly Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, has committed suicide at Malvern, no motive being assigned.

He leaves a widow and six children.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

THE ENGLISH PRESS APPLAUD LORD SALISBURY'S ACTION.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The English Press, discussing on the last British Note to Portugal regarding Nyassaland question, applaud the action of Lord Salisbury in the matter, and state that Portugal should be granted reasonable delay for reflection, as England feels confident of the justice of her cause.

CONCILIATORY TONE OF PORTUGAL.

LISBON, DEC. 23.

The Portugese Press here have moderated their tone towards England. It is believed that the explanation of the Portuguese Government will satisfy England.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 23.

This morning Prince Albert Victor drove to the compressor station and turned the gilded valve of the new drainage and high-pressure water-works, which he declared open. The Prince afterwards attended a public breakfast given to about 200 gentlemen by Messrs. Shone, Ault, Hughes and Lancaster, the engineers and contractors of he new works. The Prince proposed a toast of success to the scheme. Accompanied by the chairman of the reception committee, the Prince then slowly drove through the city by the same route which he took on arrival, to inspect leisureld the decorations, with which he expressed himself much pleased. The escort was then dismissed, and the party drove unattended to the Ahlone Saw Mills, where Mr. John MacGregor was presented, who showed the Prince elephants working in the timber yard, which greatly interested him. The Prince spent the afternoon in the Government House, any left at five o'clock for Mandalay by special train. The departure was private, only a few members of the reception committee and officials attending.

LORD CONNEMARA ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, DEC. 23.

H. E. the Governor, replying to a municipal address at Coconada, said that he had often impressed on the Government of India that great injustice was done to the Northern Circars by delaying the East Coast Railway. He was glad that the survey of it was already in progress. He hoped it would be accomplished, in fact, in a few years, though it might not be within the remainder of his term of office. He referred to the recent grain riots at Tanjore, and assured his hearers that Government would take severe measures in putting down the disturbances which were due to the panic created by evil-minded persons. However rain had fallen, and he had no doubt that affairs would improve in the south.

PROPOSED PRESENTATION TO MR. BRADLAUGH.

At the election of delegates to the Congress at Ellore on Saturday it was resolved to present an address of welcome, and an Ellore carpet to Mr. Bradlaugh.

UNITED BURMA FINANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 23.

The actual surplus, which United Burma is expected to yield this year, amounts to seventy lakhs.

MAJOR BROADBENT ON LEAVE.

Major J. Broadbent, R. E., Assistant Secretary, Military Department, proceeds home on leave in the spring.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Buckley, lately Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, is posted to Arrah as Superintending Engineer.

SIKKIM-TIBET NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Hart, the Chinese representative, will probably visit Calcutta shortly in connection with the Sikkim-Tibet negotiations.

QUETTA DEFENCES.

It is intended to place such guns as are now available in position along the Quetta lines of defence pending the receipt of heavy ordnance from England.

THE HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell resumed charge of the Home Secretaryship on Saturday. He will take furlough for nine months or a year from the beginning of March.

Mr. C. J. Lyall will again act for him.

SIR EDWARD BUCK'S TOUR.

Sir Edward Buck's tour next month will be chiefly directed to the examination of the survey and settlement operations in Native States and Berar. He will, after visiting Gwalior, where a settlement is being commenced, proceed to the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad, and thence to Coorg. Dr. Voelcker will accompany Sir Edward Buck during the earlier part of the tour.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 6.

THE Manchester Congress of Liberals, from which so much was expected, has, if the truth must be told, fallen very flat. The delegates were as numerous as usual—it is calculated that never since the Oxford Parliament have so many M. P.s assembled at any one place out of the Metropolis—and there was plenty of enthusiasm, but somehow or other the proceedings were wanting in the *eclat* that characterized the two previous gatherings of the Congress at Nottingham and Birmingham. Mr. Gladstone, the central figure, was admittedly in excellent health and spirits, but his speeches, especially the principal one, are dull reading. The persistent manner in which his opponents have upbraided him for declining to be drawn into any exposition of the particular form of Home Rule that he intends to submit to the House of Commons when the opportunity occurs, seems to have had some weight with a portion at any rate of Mr. Gladstone's own supporters. One of these, the representative of a well-known northern constituency, remarked to me on his return from Manchester, "We expected Mr. Gladstone would give us some details of the new Irish scheme that has become necessary in the altered circumstances, instead of which he bade us once more to "remember Mitchelstown!" On the other hand, I have heard Gladstonians describing their leader's latest oratorical efforts as highly useful from a party point of view. They contend that it is unreasonable to expect Mr. Gladstone at this stage of the game to show his hand, and that more good is done by reiterating old arguments. If Mr. Gladstone was thinking only of his listeners, and particularly of those who are Members of Parliament, there is something perhaps to be said for the course he adopted. Certainly if his Manchester orations are to reach the bulk of the electors it will only be in a condensed form through the medium of their representatives, for not one person in a thousand has read the dozen or so columns of closely-printed type that the papers with excessive liberality have devoted to the Liberal leader this week. A few people here and there, publicists and Parliament men, wade through the interminable speeches of our leading public men, but the bulk of newspaper readers pass them by. If the journals had the courage to break away from an old tradition and omit from their reports of the utterances of politicians everything that is not new, what a blessing it would be for the small minority whose duty it is to be *au courant* with the words of wisdom that fall from the lips of the loquacious statesmen of the day! There is some truth in the statement we often hear about a distinguished "great young man," as Lord George Hamilton would say, though not I fear of the individual alluded to—that he was made by the newspapers. Still legislators who have "arrived" would certainly be better off than they are now, when owing to the length of the reports, scarcely anybody read them. London and provincial editors are a long time finding out that although most Englishmen are keen politicians, there are other things that they care about besides politics. This is distinctly the case in the Metropolis, and that is one reason why the evening papers, which with a single exception, are more versatile than their morning contemporaries, enjoy so much popularity. Business men and others read the morning papers as a matter of duty; everybody reads the evening papers because, as a rule, they are bright and entertaining. By the way, it may not be inappropriate to point out in this connexion that Mr. Gladstone who, a few years ago, never lost an opportunity of praising the provincial press at the expense of the London press, has not said anything on the subject lately. The Unionist, would probably say that this is to be accounted for by the fact that the cream of the provincial press, like that of the Metropolitan, is no longer on his side. Without going so far as that, it is undeniable that in comparatively recent times the Tory press in the provinces has made rapid strides; indeed, I have heard experienced men claim that in the race the old influential Liberal dailies have been outstripped by their Conservative rivals. However that may be, so far as the country press generally is concerned, the Tory party have no provincial journal on their side equal in enterprise, ability, and influence to the *Manchester Guardian*, which has stedfastly upheld the policy of Mr. Gladstone.

While Mr. Gladstone ignored the somewhat conceited appeal made to him by Mr. H. H. Champion, the Socialist, through the columns of the *Times* to adopt the "programme of the labour party," and did not let it even be seen that he was aware of the existence of an Eight Hours' scheme, the right hon. gentleman in his first and most interesting speech spoke strongly on several topics that are being agitated by advanced Liberals. *Inter alia*, he pronounced emphatically for handing over the control of the police to the county councils, and strange, almost impossible, as such a thing might have seemed to be a year or two ago, there is little doubt that when the Liberals come into power, if not earlier, the management of the Metropolitan Force will be handed over to the body presided over by Lord Rosebery. But the most noticeable feature of Mr. Gladstone's deliverances was his uncompromising attitude towards the seceders. He has come to the conclusion that Home Rule was nothing but a pretext for breaking away from political associates with whom they were no longer in complete sympathy. "The serious disintegration of the Liberal party did not," he said, "begin in 1886. For a long time the wealthy and the powerful had been detaching themselves from the body of the Liberal party and finding their most natural associations in Toryism, in stagnation, and in resistance. For many of them it was a perfect God-send when Home Rule turned up and supplied them with a plausible excuse for doing ostensibly, or even ostentatiously, that which in their hearts they had been longing for an excuse to do." He does not say that this was the motive of all who separated from the Liberal party, and it certainly was not that of the Chamberlainites whose leader may not improbably at this moment be asking himself *qu'allait il faire dans cette galere?* Whether there is any foundation for the report that Mr. Chamberlain is desirous of finding some means by which he can resume his old position in politics, or at any rate be received back into the Liberal fold, it is evident that the Gladstonian rank and-file are not anxious to hasten a reconciliation. Said Mr. Gladstone, "We were happy in their presence, but we get on tolerably well in their absence," and he merely echoed what at all events for the present is heard wherever two or three Gladstonians are gathered together. One contention was put forward by the speaker that no one will dispute, namely, the effect of the Liberal spirit on future legislation. The passage in question so accurately describes the change that it is worth quoting *in extenso*: "The Liberal Party," he observed, "used to be a party covering a very wide range of sentiment and of opinion. I remember a public dinner given in the summer of 1866 at Richmond at which John Stuart Mill spoke, and he used this remarkable expression—that the Liberal party was a Broad Church, and covered—possibly in greater harmony than some Broad Churches might be found to do to-day—men whose opinions exhibited considerable variety of shade and colour. Now, gentlemen, I contend that the diversity, that wide scope and breadth of framework of the Liberal party, might in some degree slacken its action, but at the same time it was not without its advantages. It tended to give deliberation to the action—it tended to keep the whole community in harmony. I am pretty sanguine myself as to the action of the Liberal party under any and all circumstances, but I think that those gentlemen who constitute the body of dissentient Liberals ought to become conscious that they and they themselves, and they alone—if we are right in the Irish question—they alone by their succession, are responsible for this great change, which has undoubtedly been brought about in the colour and complexion of the Liberal party as a whole, and in the great impulse and large increase of scope within the party which has been given to what are called Radical opinion." The predominance of Radical opinion was shown by the resolution adopted at the business meetings of the Federation, though the chairman (Sir J. Kitson) adroitly managed to exclude the Eight Hours' question that is exciting such deep interest among manual labourers and so much alarm among wire-pullers. A perusal of Conservative speeches will show that the ins quite as much as the outs are aware of the wave of Socialism now passing over the land. Earl Cadogan and other prominent Tories are trying to persuade the masses that more is likely to be done for their material welfare by the Conservatives than by the Liberals. Nor do wideawake orators on the Tory side fail to point out in season and out of season that Sir E Guinness, the successor of the philanthropic Peabody, is an ardent adherent of the Conservative cause.

Some people are inclined to think that the most remarkable thing about the Caucus this year was the prominent position taken by the Liberal Women. Certainly the members of the Women's Liberal Federation are becoming bolder—of course not in an offensive sense—every year. That they are as articulate as they are—shall I say ambitious?—was plainly shown by the meeting held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of Mrs. Schwann, but whether they are likely to become as great a power as the Primrose Dames is extremely doubtful. The young gentlemen in the grocery line and the "household aids" are not likely to forsake the society of high-born ladies for the sake of hearing Miss Jones Robinson, late of Girton College, read a laboured essay on the extension of the franchise to the fair sex. That the Liberal Ladies have much to learn was shown by the paper read by a Mrs. Rye. "She questioned if principles that required stimulating by dancing, theatrical representations, fireworks, conjuring, Aunt Sallies, and comic songs, were not altogether out of place on the Liberal side. The Tories loved them—let them have them to themselves." It is painful to find a lady speaking so contemptuously of Aunt Sally. Mrs. Rye's knowledge of the equally contemned "comic songs" is probably confined to what she has heard about them in the speeches of Mr. McDougall of the London County Council. The inevitable present consisted on this occasion of a scarlet cloak for Mrs. Gladstone, the work of Carna peasants, whose industry has been revived by the liberality of the good people, Tories and Liberals alike, of Manchester. The Earl of Aberdeen was one of the few males privileged to assist in the presentation. Mrs Gladstone's emotion took the form of beckoning his lordship to her and affectionately kissing him. This affecting little incident, which I do not think was reported in any of the London papers, was quite unexpected and attracted a great deal of attention. The ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is known to be *persona grata* at Hawarden, but I hope I shall not be accused of irreverence if I suggest that in publicly embracing the popular young Earl, Mrs. Gladstone wished, while showing her esteem for his lordship, also to give a useful hint to the zealots of the Women's Liberal Federation. If the hint is taken, we shall all wish well to the Women's Liberal Federation!

Mr. Balfour has been very much in evidence this week, and while he probably suffered a pang when he had to explain the reasons which will prevent him from dealing as he could wish with Irish University education, he was probably compensated for his disappointment by the magnificent banquet given in his honour at Edinburgh on Wednesday, and the large meeting held last night. It is whispered abroad that Mr. Goschen is pushing his claims for the leadership in the Commons of the Conservatives, the Unionists, the British Nationalists, or whatever the party is to be called in the future, and there are not wanting signs that so far as the Liberal section of Lord Salisbury's supporters are concerned, they would prefer that Mr. W. H. Smith, whenever he is thrust upstairs, should be succeeded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer rather than by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. But the bulk of the Tory party would be offended if such an arrangement were to be made. Mr. Balfour, for some time past, has been extraordinarily popular with the Conservative rank-and-file, and his popularity seems to be increasing every day. Whether it would survive a crushing defeat of the Government at the polls, is considered by some extremely unlikely. There is of course a tendency in such cases to make some one the scapegoat, and Mr. Balfour, hero though he is to-day, may find himself before very long the scorn of those who now be-laud him.

A great deal of fuss is being made in certain quarters because the Duke of Fife went down to the Scottish capital to preside at the Balfour banquet. The *Star*, for instance, observes:—"The Duke of Fife, or rather his new relatives, must be supposed to have counted the cost. Our Royalties occupy their position by virtue of their consenting to be dummies. If they object to be dummies and desire to engage in party politics, they may do so—but they must cease to be Royalties." Prodigious! The *Freeman's Journal* also takes the Duke of Fife to task for his "impropriety" and refers to the probability of "difficulties to the Royal House," occurring through an abuse of his position. Perhaps, however, it would have been well if the Duke, when he became, so to speak, a member of the Royal Family, had decided to adopt a neutral attitude in politics, particularly as he himself said last night, that he does not feel consumed by too ardent a devotion to party strife. He has probably forgotten the murmurs of a portion of the Conservative Press when the Marquis of Lorne stood in 1885 as a Liberal candidate for Hampstead. If it was objectionable for Lord Lorne to take a prominent part in combative politics four years ago, it is still more objectionable for the Duke of Fife to do so now for various reasons. Still too much need not be made of his Grace's indiscretion, if it was an indiscretion, as it may be argued that the Edinburgh dinner was given to Mr. Balfour, not as a strong party politician, but as a distinguished Scotchman.

The *Daily Telegraph* informs its readers that the Bombay "province," is much pleased at the appointment of Lord Harris to succeed Lord Reay. The Bombay "province," indeed! What will Sir Edwin Arnold say when he sees that paper, of which he is the editor, describes his old presidency as a "province?" By the way, I understand that Sir James Fergusson really was desirous of coming out to Bombay again. It is not everybody who would give up a seat in the House of Commons and an important Under-Secretary hip, even for so pleasant a position as an Indian Governorship. A Liberal might say that it looks as if Sir James was by no means satisfied with his prospects in north-east Manchester. From what I learn, the Liberal would not be far wrong. Sir James Fergusson is to be opposed by a strong local candidate, Mr. C. P. Scott, the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, who at the general election of 1886, when things elsewhere went so badly for the Gladstonians, reduced the Conservative majority from about 1,500 to a little over 300. The Lancashire Liberals regard Mr. Scott's return at the next contest as absolutely certain. That Sir James was passed over the other day for the Bombay Governorship, does not imply that his claims were not duly recognized by the Marquis of Salisbury. If it is true, as I believe it to be, that Sir James's seat is extremely shaky, it is easy to understand the Prime Minister's disinclination to run the risk of an electoral reverse in such a place as Manchester. The selection of Lord Harris, instead of Sir James Fergusson can hardly mean that his services as a subordinate Minister are indispensable to the Government. The best friends of Sir James Fergusson cannot venture to affirm that he has been a brilliant success at the Foreign Office. I hear that Lord Harris is very busy just now seeing all sorts of Anglo Indians and Indians. Just as I am closing my letter, I hear that his lordship is meditating a call at Perim, as well as Aden, on his way out to Bombay. Perhaps I shall be able to tell you something definite on the subject next week.

The Central News will probably have informed you by telegraph that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., has determined to proceed with his action against Colonel Malleson. I mentioned last week that the gallant officer had sent a tardy apology, but I was not then in a position to say that it had been deemed inadequate. Indeed, I believe that the further legal steps now in progress, had not been finally decided upon. It is stated here that Mr. Herbert Gladstone claims £5,000 as compensation.

MAJOR HILDEBRAND, Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications, has left Simla on a prolonged tour of inspection, visiting Attock, Multan, Sukkur, Karachi, and Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AND MR. BRADLAUGH.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, the President-elect of the Fifth National Congress, which meets the day after to-morrow, and Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., arrived here by the English mail steamer last evening. The time when he landed, 6 p.m., and the circumstance that a band was playing at the Royal Yacht Club, had favoured the collection of a large crowd of people at the Apollo Bunder. Added to these were the members of the Reception Committee of the Congress, some two hundred gentlemen, many of the delegates from outstations, who have already arrived here, and a large number of the general public whom curiosity had attracted to the bunder on hearing the news of the mail steamer coming in. Thus, when Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Bradlaugh landed, they met with an enthusiastic reception amidst frequent cheering by a vast concourse of people. The members of the Reception Committee and others began to arrive at the bunder before 5 p.m., and among the principal of them were Messrs. Perozshah M. Mehta, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, N. G. Chandawarker, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs Shivram V. Bhandarkar, Dinshah D. Davar, Gordhundas Khatao, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Damodhardas Thackersey Mooljee, Khimjee Jeeva, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Mansukram Soorajram, G. S. Mankar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dhurumsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Runchordas Vandravandas, Munchershah D. Bhownuggree, Framjee T Mirza, Ganesham Nilkant, Shamrao Vithal, G. Y. Karkaray, Narotumdas Gordhandas, Ballajee Pandurang, Currimbhoy Nensey, Motilal Jumnadas, Nagindas Jumnadas, Pandurang Balibhadra, and Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. R. G. Deshmukh, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Messrs. A. M. Gubbay, N. R. Ranina, G. R. Kirlosker, Bhaskerrao Balkrishnajee, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Gopalrao H. Deshmukh, Narayen V. Bapat, Mansuklal M. Munshi, V. K. Bhatavadekar, Kursondas Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, D. D. Ghandy, A. M, Dhurumsey, Hassumbhoy Visram, Janardhan Gopal, Rai Bahadoor Luxmon Singh, &c. There were also present a large number of delegates from Calcutta, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, the Central Provinces, Assam, &c., most of whom arrived in Bombay yesterday and the day before. Soon after 5 p.m. the first dozen of the gentlemen above-named formed a deputation and proceeded in a steam launch to the mail boat to welcome Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William, and escort them to the bunder. A special steam launch was also provided for the latter. On the deputation reaching the mail boat, Mr. Perozshah Mehta, Mr. Javerilal, and Dr. Cowasjee went up on board, while the rest of the members remained in the steam launch. The three gentlemen in question were introduced by Sir William Wedderburn to Mr Bradlaugh, who appeared to have benefitted much during the voyage to Bombay, and whose general health was in a much better state than might have been anticipated. Sir William Wedderburn seemed to be in very good spirits, and was greatly pleased at seeing friendly and familiar faces among the members of the deputation. No time was lost in getting into the two steam launches provided for the occasion, and a move was at once made for the shore. As the moment for the landing approached, the throng of spectators at the bunder head was densely packed; and the greatest animation and enthusiasm were manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William, as they landed, were welcomed with a depth of heartiness which found expression in peals upon peals of cheers which resounded all over the bunder. There was a crush on and about the landing-steps; and all the persuasion of Mr. Perozshah Mehta failed to clear a passage for the distinguished visitors. It was with the greatest difficulty that they made their way to Mr. Perozshah's carriage; and by the time he arrived there, Mr. Bradlaugh seemed to be fairly out of breath. After they got into the carriage, it was with difficulty driven as far as the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, where they transferred themselves into another carriage and pair specially provided for them; but the transfer was accomplished with the utmost inconvenience, owing to the dense mass of people who besieged the carriage on all sides, their cheers continuing to resound until it was clearly out of sight on its way to Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, where the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdas's bungalow has been specially fitted for the temporary residence of the distinguished visitors. Mr. A. O. Hume accompanied them to the bungalow.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, DEC. 20.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived here yesterday at 4-30 p.m. riding on a camel, accompanied by his staff. He then got into a carriage and drove to the Residency. Here after partaking of some light refreshments his Royal Highness was introduced by Colonel Nutt to H. H. the Dewan Saheb, Chief of Palanpur, Suba Bahadur Nadi Ali Khanji, brother of the Chief of Radanpur, the Thakor of Tharad (Saheb of Wadhwan), the Rana of Wao, the Thakor of Thara, and the Talookdar of Deodar. His Royal Highness then, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, other European ladies and gentlemen, and Chiefs above named, walked all over the Show, carefully observing all around him, and seemed well pleased with what he saw. He then moved on to a raised platform, and took his seat with Mrs. Nutt to his left and H. H. the Dewan to the right, and there also were seated a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, also other Chiefs and gentlemen, amongst whom was H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Wadwan.

All the prized animals in the Show were marched-past, and the horses and bullocks were much admired. I had the curiosity to measure a pair of bullock, from Radhanpur. They were 15½ hands high (measured just behind their hump) and 7 feet 6 inches in girth.

It was now getting dark so his Royal Highness returned to the Agency and after some time sat down to a sumptuous dinner in a large room, splendidly decorated with swords, daggers, flowers, &c. The following ladies and gentlemen, were present:—Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Miss Laughton, Miss Spencer, General Beville, Colonel and Mrs. Mantelli, Mr. and Mrs. Badham, Captain and Mrs. Wapshaw, Dr. Thomson, Major Elliot, Mr. Schneider, Colonel and Mrs. Hore, Mr. Middleton, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. C. Hardy, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Osborne, Captain Johnson, Mr. Thomason, Mr. Cousens, Thakor Saheb of Wadwan, Colonel Sir William Seaton, Major Curtiss, and Major Orr.

There were a few toasts. The first given was by Colonel Nutt, who proposed the Queen-Empress. Then H. H. the Dewan in a short speech expressed his loyalty, &c. Colonel Nutt then proposed the health of his Royal Highness. He said that all the Chiefs under this Residency were grateful for the honour conferred on them by his Royal Highness' visit, that these Chiefs wished to convey an expression of their devotion to the Crown and deep-seated sentiments of loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. This was not merely a Palanpur Show, but one for all the States under this Residency, and his Highness the Dewan had, he hoped, derived the greatest advantages from the Show. Colonel Nutt then thanked those who took such a lovely interest in the Agricultural Show, and who had put themselves to great inconvenience in consequence of the utter want of roads in coming to them. He, however, hoped that on future visits his Royal Highness would be spared the jolting on the back of a camel by mounting the iron horse.

His Royal Highness responded with a few and appropriate words.

Dinner ended, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Nutt and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, drove through the town, viewing the illuminations, which were very pretty. He also *en route* paid a visit to his Highness the Dewan Saheb at the Palace, where he was entertained with a nautch, and after staying a short time drove off to the railway station, where he took the 10-30 train for Ahmedabad.

OWING to the severe cold in September and November, a third part of the cotton crop of Turkistan has been destroyed.

UNVEILING OF THE PHILPOTTS MEMORIAL BY LORD REAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 21.

IT required an early hour to be fixed for the unveiling of the drinking fountain that has been erected in memory of the late Mr. L. Philpotts, who was formerly Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, so as to allow his Excellency breathing time between each of the other functions of the day, so 8-30 a.m. was the hour decided on. The fountain is very near the Collector's bungalow, so his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. James and Mr. Propert, walked down to the spot, where he was welcomed enthusiastically by the crowd. All those present at the opening of the Female Hospital were there, and all arrangements were, as usual, perfect. Mr. Hatheram Raghunathdass then read the following address:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the subscribers to the fund for commemorating the name of the late lamented Mr. Sextus Howard Phillpotts, I beg to express our best thanks for your kind presence on this occasion of unveiling the bust of that gentleman. Mr. Phillpotts arrived in this country in October, 1862, and having served in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in various parts of the Presidency, came here as a District Judge in April, 1879, having won golden opinions in all the provinces in which he had served. He came to this city with a well-earned reputation for hard work, strict impartiality, and great kindness of disposition. After his arrival here he greatly improved this reputation. He was a careful, impartial, patient, and merciful judge, and his decisions gave universal satisfaction. To his numerous subordinates of every grade, he was unaffectedly kind, courteous, and considerate. His conduct towards his native friends was marked with sincere regard and generous freedom from race prejudice, and towards all classes of her Majesty's subjects he showed such genuine charity and kindness of heart, sympathised so sincerely in their troubles, and so readily and liberally co-operated with them in all movements for their welfare, that the honoured name of Phillpotts *Sahib*, I feel sure, will be held for many years in grateful and affectionate remembrance throughout this district. But, unfortunately, his connection with this district was not to last long. After he had been in our midst for about four and a half years, to our great grief, he was suddenly attacked by cholera, and died on the 27th August, 1883. In him Government lost a zealous, painstaking, and highly popular officer, the Civil Service one of its most prominent members, and the people of this district an earnest friend and a just and kind-hearted judge. His sudden death cast a deep gloom all over the city, and on the next day all the shops were closed and all business suspended. Two days later a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of the city was held to consider how the grateful regard of the people of the district for the deceased might be commemorated in some fitting manner. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot, and ready contributions soon raised the amount to Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000 out of this fund were invested in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, from the interest of which a scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 10 has been founded at the local Arts College. The greater part of the remainder has been devoted to the construction of this fountain and bust. The people of this city are highly gratified at the circumstance that the sacred ceremony of unveiling the bust of such a just and popular judge is to be performed by such a popular, upright, and beloved Governor as your Excellency is—(applause)—by one the memory of whose unremitting and sincere efforts for the welfare of her Imperial Majesty's subjects can never be erased from the grateful and loyal hearts of the inhabitants of this Presidency. (Cheers.) In behalf of the numerous friends and admirers of the late lamented Mr. Phillpotts, I now pray that your Excellency be pleased to unveil the bust. (Applause.)

At the close of Mr. Rughnathdas's address, Mr. Reid, Collector of Surat, rising, said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the last moment Mr. James has asked me to say a few words about Mr. Phillpotts. Many gentlemen present had the pleasure of his friendship, but I had the good fortune to be Collector here while he was Judge, and am therefore able to bear testimony to the very great value of his life and character as forming a bond of union between the European and native elements of Ahmedabad society. Mr. Nurbheram has told us how the shops in the city were closed as a tribute to Mr. Phillpotts. I remember the circumstances very well. His death happened late in the evening, and the funeral had to take place very early the following morning. It was all I could do to circulate a notice to a few of his European friends in time, but I was very much touched by the way in which several of the leading members of the Ahmedabad community reproached me with not having let them know in time to be able to attend the sad ceremony, and I particularly remember the rapid and spontaneous action of the shets in proclaiming a general closure of shops on that day. Your Excellencies may have noticed that the subscribers to that very appropriate memorial do not contain the names of Mr. Phillpotts's European friends. This was from no want of co-operation between all his friends here, but Mr. Phillpotts was a sincere Christian and a strong Churchman, and we felt that a memorial in the Church here in which he had so often read the service, would be what he himself would have liked. To such a memorial we naturally had some feelings of delicacy in asking our native friends to contribute. But I am glad to say that we all worked in harmony with each other, and the native gentry invited us to the meeting in which the committee was selected to carry out their intention. The lesson of Mr. Phillpotts's life here was to show how a good upright man can live with all sections of the community, and he did very much to contribute to the good relations, which have, I trust, become traditional here. (Applause.)

Mr. Chotalal, the Sub-Judge, next addressed his Excellency, and said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am requested by the Government Pleader to say a few words about the late lamented Mr. Sextus H. Phillpotts, and, as I had the honour of practising before him as a pleader when he was an Assistant Judge some twenty-three years ago, I think I should be wanting in respect and duty if I were to let go this occasion without saying a few words about the deceased gentleman, and I beg your permission to do so. The Government Pleader has described appropriately all the qualifications of the late Mr. Phillpotts, and I don't think I should repeat them. But the qualification which is indispensable to make a good judge in the mofussil of this country is to freely associate with the natives, and thereby remove the wide unfortunate gulf of separation which lies between the conquerors and the conquered in this country. The narrowing of this unfortunate gulf is not only necessary to make a good judge, but it is also necessary for the stability of government; and the country stands in need of several Phillpotts to remove that gulf. The late Mr. Phillpotts was fully possessed of this qualification, and that endeared him to the hearts of all natives. But this old and venerable city must be proud to have a lady like Mrs. Aston, and gentlemen who, like Mr. James and Mr. Aston, have been doing their best to bring the natives into close contact with the Europeans, and the day is not far distant when the said gulf will entirely disappear. The city must also be proud at its having native gentlemen of means and money and with the will to appreciate the services of a European officer of Government, and the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Phillpotts would be glad to see that their appreciation of his services has in its turn been appreciated by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay by his presence at this important ceremony of unveiling the bust of a well-esteemed judicial officer. I conclude these few remarks with a sincere prayer that the Almighty Ruler of this universe may bless the departed soul of the late Mr. Phillpotts with eternal peace and happiness in the next blessed but unknown world.

When Mr. Chotalal had concluded, H. E. the Governor replied as follows:—

Mr. Propert, Chiefs of Rewakantha, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The ceremony which you have asked me to perform to-day is one which has given me the greatest pleasure. I can think of very few ceremonies which would give me greater gratification than that of unveiling a tribute of affection and respect from native friends to a member of the Civil Service. Occasionally we hear it said that we are governed by a cold and heartless bureaucracy devoid of soul. Gentlemen, I beg most emphatically to deny that such a caste exists, which, like a mythological personality, reproduces its peculiar defects in a hundred places simultaneously. The bureaucracy, as I have the honour of knowing it, consists of gentlemen in the different characters, different sympathies, and varying qualifications, and the members of the Civil Service have, I am happy to say, a distinct individuality, and are not made on one pattern. (Cheers.) Sometimes we may come across a very reserved official—the result of modesty; but I know by experience that most members of the Civil Service find their pleasure and their reward in working for the good of your community, and, if an exception were to appear on the scene—a gentleman who only thought of carrying out administrative theories—it would be our duty to point out to him that her Majesty's proclamation did not admit of doctrinaire experiments, but intended the services to understand that the first aim and object was the good of the people committed to their charge. (Applause.) We have heard something of a gulf existing between our community and yours. I do not recognise its existence myself; but should there still be anything left of such a gulf, it is our duty and your duty to see to it, that what remains of this gulf is bridged as quickly as possible. (Loud cheers.) Certainly in Ahmedabad you have been, and are, fortunate in your Collectors and Judges. You will all agree that in two of the ceremonials of to-day we have clear evidence of the excellent relations existing between your community and the Civil Service. This monument which you erect to your friend, the late eminent Judge, and the Ellis Bridge give an eloquent answer to those who caricature the bureaucracy. Take another instance. Your old Collector, Mr. Richey, invariably speaks of his days in Guzerat as having been the pleasantest part of his service, and he loses no opportunity of improving the condition of your province. Coming down from past times to the present day, I know your feeling with regard to your late Collector, Mr. Reid, and I am well aware that nothing can exceed the cordiality of your relations with my friend, Mr. James, who, I am bound to say, has displayed a marvellous activity in the short time he has been here, and who has in letters official, demi-official, and private, put forward numerous schemes to meet your requirements. In fact, a very long speech would be needed if I were to attempt to describe all that Mr. James has done. Mr. Phillpotts, whom you are honouring to-day I had not the advantage of knowing. He bore an honoured name, distinguished in the annals of the Church of England by high dignitaries. No man had a better title to the esteem in which he was held by his native friends in Ahmedabad. He seems to have been one of those who did good by stealth; it was no mere surface kindness with him, nothing was done for show; a man of the right metal, a merciful as well as a just judge, guided by common sense. On a recent occasion your Collector on going into a village, which at one time had a very bad reputation, enquired of the police if the unruly element in the village had given them any trouble recently, and the answer was, "No, not since Phillpott *Sahib* had dealt with the criminal part of our community." The inscription on Mr. Phillpotts's tombstone, "this Sun went down at noon" shows that he was cut off in the flower of his days. It is hardly for us to speculate, but I may say that had he been allowed to survive, he would certainly have found his way to the High Court. One of his oldest friends remarked, "He was one of the kindest men that ever lived." (Cheers.) This monument not only does honour to him, whose effigy is here represented, but also to those who thus show that they have known how to rightly appreciate merit when they have found it. In the name of the Government, I tender you my thanks for this acknowledgment of the services of one of the most upright, just, and loyal servants of the Crown. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then unveiled the bust amid loud cheers, and shortly afterwards took his departure.

An old friend of Mr. Phillpotts writes of him and of this memorial:—The bust which is to-day to be unveiled is that of one who lived and laboured for several years in Ahmedabad, and it is not the only public testimonial to the esteem and regard in which he was held by those with whom he came in contact.

That he was so esteemed and regarded is a proof that the world, careless and self-seeking as it may seem, can appreciate the quiet and earnest work of an upright man. For Mr. Phillpotts was not one of those who are ambitious to be pre-eminent, who are stirred by the impulse to predominate, and to overtop their fellows. He was not one of those who seek to coin a reputation by constantly holding themselves in evidence, by the insinuation of their own merits, or the depreciation of others. Though gifted by nature with an eminently sound ability, his powers might in the eyes of the world appear shadowed by a rough exterior, a blunt manner, and a freedom of speech which was not always acceptable to the feelings of his hearers. But this freedom of utterance was the outcome of an honest mind, and this could be recognised by even the most fastidious. For he was above all things an essentially honest man, leading a life free from all concealment or evasion—a life in which could be traced the constant influence of his steadfast adherence to the faith of his ancestors, and his firm belief in the book of his religion.

In his public capacity as a Judge, he won the respect of the world by his upright and manly bearing, and his plain and straightforward decisions. To a shrewd and accurate common-sense he joined a power of scrutiny which enabled him in no common manner to rend the veil of evidence falsely given, and to discern the right. Nor was he one to shrink when stern sentence was required to stamp out concerted crime and to overawe the turbulent. To the honest he was a protection, to the criminal a terror, and it is not perhaps too much to say that the judgments of his court went far to remove the danger from dacoities and gang robberies with which the district was threatened in the years which followed the famine of 1877-78.

But the qualities of candour, honesty, and stern moral rectitude are not sufficient in themselves to touch the hearts of men, and to draw them forward spontaneously to express their sorrow at his loss and their resolve to perpetuate his memory. Something more sympathetic is required, and we find it in Mr. Phillpotts in his intense kindness of heart. We have here the key which unlocked the hearts of those who knew him, whether native or European. The depths of that kindness, again, were not apparent to all, and were known only to a few. All could appreciate the feelings which prompted him to be kind to the dwellers in the city, to the soldiers in the barracks, to the servants of his household, and the dumb animals in which he delighted. But there were others who in times of difficulty and despondency found at Phillpotts's ready hand the help that they sorely needed, and who knew that that help was given freely from a heart which could not look unmoved upon the unhappiness of others.

He was taken away in the midst of his labours. His sudden death showed to the world how useful those labours had been, and how great a loss had been suffered in his removal. The sorrow of a great city is no small testimony to worth, and the following inscription on the pedestal of this bust will tell to succeeding generations the story how a European judge was loved and honoured, because he was an upright, just, and kindly man who served his God, and loved his neighbour as himself:—

This fountain is erected in memory of Sextus Howard Phillpotts, for many years District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who died in this city on the 27th August, 1883, by his numerous native friends and admirers, as a grateful tribute of their sincere appreciation of the kindness, courtesy, and consideration they ever met with at his hands.

LADY REAY AND THE NEW GUJERAT LADIES' CLUB.

LADY REAY was presented with an address by the members of the Gujerat Ladies' Club on Thursday at Mrs. Nowrowji Pestonji Vakil's bungalow at Mirzpore at 9 a. m. The house and grounds were very tastefully decorated, a very pretty arch of leaves being erected over the gateway. By about nine o'clock 125 Parsee, Hindoo, and European ladies, had arrived. Shortly after 9 o'clock her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Childers, arrived, and was received at the entrance by four of the members of the club, and songs of welcome were sung in Gujerati, after which several of the ladies present were introduced to her Excellency. The following address was then read by Mrs. Khandallawalla:—

To her Excellency Lady Reay, C.I.

Dear Lady Reay,—For some time past we have been looking forward to your visit to this place, and it gives us very great pleasure to see you at last amongst us. As this will probably be the last occasion on which you will grace this city with your presence, we take this opportunity of expressing our grateful appreciation of the noble work you have been doing for the women of this presidency. Very soon after your arrival in this country, you cordially took up the work, so auspiciously commenced by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava for female medical aid in India. The care and zeal with which you have systematically watched over this work, has been the means of greatly widening its influence. Female hospitals and dispensaries have sprung up in several places; competent female doctors have been brought out from the West; the way for higher female medical education has been paved in this country; and means for obtaining trained nurses have been successfully devised. The personal interest that you have taken in all these important matters has brought forth willing assistance and ready co-operation. Your practical suggestions and convincing explanations have met with a response from many quarters, and the funds have been raised to carry your ideas into effect. By organising some of the most splendid fancy fairs that have ever taken place, you have not only found the means for affording help to various institutions, but have also assisted to some extent in improving the cultivation of taste in art. Previous to your arrival in this country, separate gatherings of ladies were hardly known at Government House or elsewhere

but now your purda ladies' parties have led the way to numerous successful gatherings of the kind, and ladies of different nationalities who kept apart from each other, have come to interchange their thoughts, and understand each other better in every respect. It is owing to this good example that an institution like our Gujerat Ladies' Club has become an actuality, and we have been able to meet here to-day to do you honour. You have made numerous friends and acquaintances, on whom you have impressed the necessity of improving the status of the women of this country, and of imparting to them sound and useful education. In all that you have done we recognize, a character of firmness, patience, perseverance, and kindly sympathy, and your benign influence will long be felt throughout this Presidency. In a short time you will leave these shores, but the memory of your good works will long and gratefully be cherished by us all. We feel that we are soon to lose a sincere and warm-hearted friend, but we trust that even from your distant home, you will continue to take interest in the women of this presidency. We thank you most heartily for having visited our club to-day, and given us the opportunity of personally expressing our gratitude. Wishing you and your noble husband long life, health, and happiness.

Lady Reay, in replying, said that she was extremely pleased to see that gathering of the ladies of the capital of Gujerat. All her sympathies were for the progress of the females of this land, and it gave her very great pleasure to see Hindoo, Parsee, and European ladies joined together to promote social intercourse. She was sure that Lady Harris would take the same interest in them that she had taken, and she hoped that the ladies there would remember her after she had gone away, and that some of them would keep her acquainted with the progress of their institution from time to time. The Parsees and Hindoos all belonged to the same Aryan stock as the Europeans, and that although they had been separated into sections, nothing should be left undone to bring together the different nationalities. She again thanked the ladies for the very kind welcome they had given her, and in conclusion wished the Gujerat Ladies' Club all success.

The address, which was prettily got up, was wrapped in a rich gold kincob cloth of excellent design, and was presented to her Excellency by Mrs. Khandallawalla.

After this she was taken into an adjoining room, where some very pretty and curious articles of native workmanship had been got together, which are to be sent to the forthcoming fancy fair to be held in Bombay. Flowers were then distributed, and a song of blessing was sung by the ladies of the club, which had been specially composed by the blind poet of Gujerat. The following is the substance of the Guzerati songs, composed in honour of H. E. Lady Reay :—

1. We welcome you, dear Lady Reay, noble you are, noble and kind-hearted you have been.

2. With your presence you have graced this day, the Ladies Club, and done us honor great.

3. The friend of Indian women—you have introduced the study of medicine among them ; and sent female doctors over the land.

4. These and other benefits you have bestowed, and long will the memory thereof remain with us.

Among those present on the occasion were :—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Doig, Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Gillespie, the ladies of the Prembai and Katasing families, Mrs. Madoobai Runchorelal, Mrs. Jehangir Pestonji, Mrs. C. Lalkaka, Mrs. F. Tarapurwalla, the ladies of the Bholanath family, and the ladies of all the principal shetias and officials of Ahmedabad.

THE VISIT TO BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 21.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Colonel the Hon. L. H. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Mr. W. Edgerly, Private Secretary, and Dr. Irving, are expected to arrive in Baroda by the up mail on Monday, the 30th instant. Preparations are being made to accord their Excellencies a cordial reception. The Moti Baugh Bungalow, which is fitted up thoroughly, will be placed at the disposal of their Excellencies during their stay here. The road from the railway station to the Moti Baugh will be profusely and gaily decorated with bunting and bannerets, and so also the railway station. The time of arrival being rather late, the main road will not be lined by the State troops, but a British guard-of-honour from the Detachment of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, under the command of an European officer, will probably be mounted on the station. A guard-of-honour from one of the Gaekwar's Infantry Battalion will also parade at the entrance to the railway station. A salute of 17 guns will be fired by the State Artillery early next morning to announce their Excellencies arrival. His Highness the Gaekwar and staff, General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General ; Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General ; Captain C. O. Nicholetts, the Officer Commanding at Baroda, all the British Officers in the Cantonment, the Heads of Departments, and the principal Sirdars and Darakdars of the State, will be present at the station to welcome their Excellencies to Baroda. The official programme is being drawn up, and will be completed in a day or two. The 2nd proximo is fixed for the departure of their Excellencies for Bombay.

THE RETIRING VICAR-GENERAL OF DAMAUN.

FOLLOWING a general meeting held on the 8th instant at Mazagon of the diocesans of the Bishopric of Damaun, a public meeting of the parishioners of the Dabul church was held on Sunday morning at the proximity of the church, at which all the principal members of the Portuguese community and a large number of the parishioners were present. Dr. J. Acacio da Gama, having been voted to the chair, addressed the assembly with an appropriate speech, reviewing the important services rendered by the Very Rev. Estanislau P. V. de Souza, the Vicar-General for a period of some fourteen years to the diocese of Damaun, and specially to the Dabul church, the well-being and prosperity of which have invariably deserved his generous consideration. It was deeply to be regretted that the rev. gentleman should leave Bombay at the present time when the diocese of Damaun needed the benefit of his long experience and invaluable advice. None more than his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun would feel the want of assistance, which the Vicar-General willingly and promptly rendered in the establishment of the administration of the new diocese of Damaun. It was then proposed and carried out unanimously that an address from the parishioners of Dabul, accompanied with a *souvenir*, be offered to the rev. gentleman before his departure from Bombay, which will be about the 7th proximo. The rev. gentleman on his return to Goa will take up his new appointment as Vicar of the large parish of Tivim, which his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has reserved for him as a fitting recognition of his important and valuable services to the mission of the Bombay Presidency. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout, and the proceedings were terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE Greeks have a big haul near the island of Andros. A number of coffers, containing 30,000 gold and silver Spanish pieces of the year 1666, have been hauled out of the sea. As six bronze cannons were found near the coffers, it is concluded that the whole came from the wreck of a Spanish man-of-war.

LONG before the ordinary electrical telephones were heard of, physicists were aware of the fact that sound could be transmitted over considerable distances by a simple mechanical device. This was the stretching of a wire between two sounding boxes. It was possible for two persons thus to converse easily at distances of two hundred yards or more if the wire was direct ; but when it came to turning the connections round corners, the sound was so hindered that no practical use was ever made of the apparatus.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SOME CHRISTMAS SHOWS.

A TOUR through the shops, which at this season of the year are filled with fresh supplies to provide for the wants of Christmas, is always full of interest.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

The display at Messrs. Kemp and Company's Cumballa Hill establishment is, we think, more charming than usual. On entering the premises one cannot fail to be struck with the pyramids of beautiful dolls on view, the number and diversity of which must make the work of selection a matter of some difficulty. The skill and ingenuity exercised in the present age in the construction of toys have been fully taken advantage of by this firm, who seem to have gathered together from all countries all that is taking in this branch of their business ; and that their efforts are duly appreciated may be inferred from the throngs of tiny visitors, who at present make this their frequent house of call. In addition to the above, we observe a large assortment of goods of practical utility, suitable as presents to friends of maturer age, not to mention toothsome cakes and dainty sweets, and various table delicacies indispensable at this festive season.

MESSRS. BOLTON AND COMPANY.

This old firm makes a fine show of Christmas goods, in which mechanical toys, such as an ice-bound ship at the Pole, a bear beating a drum, a horse and rider trying to enter a castle in defiance of a sentry on duty, &c., claim a considerable share. There is a fine selection of plated ware, consisting of Tantalus of different sizes, claret jugs, centre-pieces, fruit knives, inkstands, and other articles. We also observe lamps of different designs, table as well as wall or hanging, with the latest improvements, on crystal and brass stands. One also has a fine choice of rich photo-frames made of plush, glass, ivory, leather, and porcelain, of different sizes and styles. Fancy work-boxes for ladies and handbags made of plush, seal-skin, and leather, claim attention. Ladies have also a fine choice of fans of the latest designs and fashions. There is a variety of crystal glass table ornaments, consisting of centre-pieces, specimen glasses for keeping flowers, &c. In the jewellery department, there is a fine collection of hoop-rings set with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires ; wristlet watches in gold and silver ; a choice selection of silver jewellery. There is also a large assortment of new games to choose from. The provision branch is as usual well supplied with the choicest delicacies.

MESSRS. JONES AND COMPANY.

The keepers of this depot of toys, perhaps the largest collection in Bombay, are exhibiting a splendid collection of choice toys, which ought to meet the fancy of every child of whatever age. There are novelties, both ingenious and mechanical, and attractions to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. People requiring gifts or presents, or those desirous of giving their children a treat, would do well to visit the establishment.

MESSRS. GEYER AND COMPANY.

This firm exhibits a fine little sewing machine, as lately supplied to the Princess of Wales, which ought to make an excellent present for Christmas, being both ornamental and useful. They also exhibit a dead menagerie, a feature novel as well as attractive, in the shape of big tigers, deer, and dogs, made in earthernware, but so lifelike that many natives from the country mistake them for live ones, and there is always a crowd of the lower class of natives staring at them with all sorts of speculations as to where they came from, &c.

MESSRS. THORPE AND COMPANY.

Messrs. Thorpe and Company, Masonic jewellers and general out-fitters to the Duke of Connaught, make a fine show of Masonic regalia and jewellery. They also exhibit a nice selection of hats, helmets, fitted bags, dressing cases, dressing gowns, scarves, ties, and gloves. Their eider-down quilts, rugs, and mauds have been especially selected for the Christmas season, and are well worthy of inspection.

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY.

Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s display of Christmas goods is to be admired. Their collection of articles adapted for presents is varied and novel ; and their stock of books in handsome binding display the latest London and Paris styles. To see Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s establishment at its best, a visit should be made when the promises are lighted up. The exhibition of pictures is alone worth a visit.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

Passing along the Esplanade Road, after dark, as one approaches the Floral Fountain, a blaze of light meets the eye, proceeding from the establishment of Shroff Brothers, who conduct one of the many shops which are, at this season, vieing with one another in producing as attractive an appearance as possible ; and are certainly not behindhand with their endeavours to draw the public within their doors, for they have a great deal to please them, when they are there. Foremost in its attractiveness is the "fishpond." The novelty of the whole idea adds much to its popularity, and as the prizes principally consist of toys, &c., for children, its delights must be unfailing. Mr. Shroff takes good care to give a fair value for the money that is paid him, as the charge for one "fish" is 8 annas, and though no article in the pond is *below* that value, many would sell at a much higher price if disposed off in the usual way. During two days last week, Mr. Shroff made a profit of Rs. 150 from his fishpond, and he is this week going to make his place still more attractive, by the introduction of a band.

FIRE AT RIPON ROAD.

ABOUT a quarter-past 5 o'clock yesterday, evening a fire broke out in the Indian Manufacturing Mill, situated at Ripon Road, Byculla, in the cotton-cleaning room of the mill. On the alarm being raised, prompt measures were at once adopted to extinguish the flames by the manager of the mill, with the assistance of all the mill finds, who brought their own steam fire-extinguishing apparatus into operation, and the fire was soon got under control, and completely extinguished within half an hour of its outbreak, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 500 to property was caused. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction caused by a small stone having accidentally got amongst the cotton while the cleaning process was being carried out by the cleaning machine. The fire spread so rapidly amongst the loose cotton, that a mill labourer named Pandoo Atmajee, who was amongst the cotton, feeding the cleaning machine, was enveloped in flames, and was seriously burnt all over his body. The man became so much alarmed and faint that he fell down, and would have been burnt to death, but for the pluck of two other mill labourers named Gunnoo Mahadoo and Narayen, who were at work in the same room. The injured man was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to ; but all persuasion could not induce him to remain in hospital, although he was said to be in a critical condition. He preferred to be taken home to his residence at Gorupdeo Road. The Municipal steam fire-enginees from the several fire-brigade stations in the city repaired to the scene, but were not brought into requisition, as the fire was almost extinguished by the time they got there.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

THE acting Governor, Government Workhouse, acknowledges with thanks the following contributions :—

H. R. Bragg, Esq., Rupees 5.
Captain Anth. Gwyn, I. M., Rs. 5.

THE Duke of Fife has just sold a farm to two of his tenants under highly interesting circumstances. Messrs. A. and G. Shand are the occupiers of a holding near Macduff, and they represent the oldest family on the estate, the same farm having descended in succession from father to son for over three hundred years. It is now their freehold, bought from the Duke, together with the adjoining croft, at the rate of twenty-six years' purchase.

KINGANG, a China district, still belongs to the primitive world. Wheat is first threshed with flails made of bamboo, and then pounded by a rough stone hammer, working in a mortar which rests on a pivot, and is operated like a treadle by the human foot. This separates the husk, and it is then winnowed from the grain, which is afterwards ground by millstones revolved by men or bullocks.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, delicious Re-constituting Wine, per dozen Rs. 24. of the Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CALENDARS FOR 1890.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Amongst all the New Year calendars or diaries we have received up to date, one of the neatest and most serviceable is that issued by the Standard Life Assurance Company. It is a prettily bound diary, of a most convenient size for the pocket. The diary also contains a lot of most useful information *re* the advantages of insurance giving examples how, for instance, a yearly payment of £16 1s. 8d. by a man of thirty, next birthday, resident in India, will secure £500 at death *whenever* that event may occur, but the premium must be paid for the whole of life. By taking out this form of assurance a man secures the largest sum at death for the smallest present payment, without reference to subsequent health. At any time without medical certificate, the life assured may commute his future premiums into a fixed number—say ten or fifteen ; or he may alter his policy to an assurance payable to himself should he attain a certain age, say 50—the whole sum being payable to his estate should he die before attaining that age. The premium required for so altering the policy would be quoted free of charge. Other examples for different ages under other conditions are also given.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

The artistic designs, which are now made use of, in the preparation of the various forms of advertisements, seem to become more tasteful each year ; and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company have this year circulated amongst their constituents a small but useful and extremely neat office calendar. Each sheet—and there is one for each month in the year—is tinted with a different colour, while at the back of each is a space for memoranda, and if the card upon which the calendar is mounted, is turned round, some useful tables for speedy calculation will be found.

NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

"The Netherlands" Fire Insurance Company have just brought out a very useful and well-finished office calendar for 1890, intended for circulation amongst their constituents. It is a most handy article, the figures being exceedingly plain. It has been printed in Holland, and it does credit to the Utrecht printer who designed it. "The Netherlands" Company has been well-known for upwards of forty years, and has agencies throughout the world.

QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is a name familiar to all, for to whatever part of the civilized world one goes, some advertisement in connection with them is sure to meet the eye. They have just published a very tastefully designed office calendar for 1890, and have issued to their agents, for circulation amongst their constituents, a useful remembrance of them, in the shape of a combined blotting book and almanack. Both these things are exceedingly neatly got up, especially the blotting book which would make an ornament for any writing table.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

AMONGST the numberless pretty things which are being brought out by the different firms in Bombay and elsewhere, as advertisements and for distribution amongst their customers, is Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co.'s picture almanack for 1890. As is well known, they are one of the largest firms of wine and spirit importers in this country. The almanack is tastefully got up, and mounted upon rollers. There is a large central picture representing one of the great French vineyards—with the work of picking the grapes in progress ; and the artist has drawn upon his imagination, for the benefit of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. for he has put some oxen in the foreground, which are being driven along, drawing a huge cask on which are inscribed the letters : "C. P. & Co.," arranged round this large picture are a number of smaller ones, some of them exceedingly pretty, and giving lifelike representations of different scenes in the wine-growing districts of France and Spain. Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co. have been in existence as a firm, for upwards of seventy years, and the quality of the liquor they supply is well-known throughout India. Their trade is steadily increasing, and they bid fair to be one of the largest and most famous dealess in wines and spirits, that are known.

WHEELER AND WILSON.

Mr. Dosabhoy Merwanjee, sole agents in India for Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s sewing machines, has not been behindhand in providing something attractive in the way of calendars. It is plain but neat, and the central figure possesses some originality from the fact that it represents a Parsee lady sitting at a sewing machine. Around the sides are illustrations of the Company's best machines for the excellence of which the president of the company had conferred on him the Cross of the Legion of Honour at the recent Paris Exhibition.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Artistic is the word which will most aptly describe the New Year calendar of the Phœnix Fire Office, for which Messrs. John Campbell and Co. are the agents in Bombay. Accompanying it is a pocket almanack which contains much useful information besides that connected with insurance.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company are giving holders of their policies a most useful gift, in the shape of a blotting pad for the office table. It is no flimsily got up article, but a block strongly and handsomely bound in leather, while attached to it at the top is a calendar which the eye can catch at a glance. It is a good advertisement as well as an article for daily use in the office, and as such is a mark of the excellent management which has been displayed in connection with its rapid advancement since its establishment in Bombay in 1876.

FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

AT the National Liberal Club on the afternoon of the 6th ult., Mr. George Yule, ex-President of the Congress, entertained Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., and nearly seventy friends at luncheon. The gentlemen present were as follows :—

S. MacNeill, M.P. ; E. H. Pickersgill, M.P. ; T. R. Buchanan, M.P. ; Jacob Bright, M.P. ; Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ; Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart. ; Sir W. Lawson, Bart., M. P., Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I. ; Sir John Phear, Kt. ; Col. T. Gourley, M.P. ; R. T. Reid, Q.C., M. P. ; Justice McCarthy, M.P. ; J. A. Picton, M.P. ; Capt. Verney, R.N., M. P. ; A. C. Morton, M.P. ; Dr. Clark, M.P. ; W. S. Caine, M.P. ; Rev. Dr. Clifford ; Dr. Spence Watson ; Dadabhoy Nowroji, Esq ; Jamsetjee W. Tata, Esq ; J. G. Jehangir, Esq ; J. Cowell Williams, Esq ; Mr. Justice Birdwood ; Frederic Harrison, Esq ; J. DaDosta, Esq ; A. Paul, Esq ; F. Pincott, Esq ; W. Martin Wood, Esq ; James Samuelson, Esq ; Albert Spicer, Esq ; St. George; Lane Fox, Esq ; W. Wren, Esq ; T. Pollen, Esq, L.L.D. ; W.H. Talbot, Esq ; L. Nunneley, Esq ; A. W. Reed' Esq ; H. W. Massingham, Esq ; W. Digby, Esq, C.I.E., S. A. Chalk, Esq ; S. Digby, Esq ; M. E. Marsden Esq ; J. E. Heald, Esq ; Robald Smith, Esq ; R. W. Knox, Esq ; R. Gowing, Esq ; T. R. Seager, Esq ; J. D. O'Flynn, Esq ; P. W. Clayden, Esq. ; J. H. Chance, Esq ; T. Coote, Junr, Esq. ; E. W. Aratoon, Esq. ; G. J. Holyoake, Esq. ; and Dr. Murray.

The chairman said : Although I am glad to see so many here that have responded to my invitation, yet I regret to say there are a great many gentlemen who would have been here to keep you company had it not been for circumstances over which they apparently had no control. I have a considerable number of names here. I will only mention two or three of them. The first is the Marquis of Ripon. (Cheers.) You would also have been favoured with the company of Mr. Morley if he had not been in Scotland—(cheers)—and of Professor Stuart and a number of other gentlemen. I have some letters of apology for not being present, some of which I will read to you for the reason that they contain some reference to my chief guest on this occasion. (Cheers.) The first I will read to you is from one of the grandest old men in England—(cheers)—that is Professor Francis Newman. (Cheers.) After an introductory sentence he says—"I suppose Sir William Wedderburn to be the son of the honoured Sir David Wedderburn, and in any case I rejoice that he is proceeding to India as chairman of the forthcoming Congress. (Cheers.) Naturally I interpret your invitation to aid in wishing him Godspeed as a distinction to myself, but when I inform you that my age is past eighty-four years you will not wonder I cannot easily gain permission to meet the uncertaintives of the present inclement season."

The chairman made a long and telling speech, and Sir William Wedderburn replied.

A full report is held over.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. A. F. BEAUFORT presided yesterday afternoon at a general meeting of the members of the Underwriters' Association held at the Chamber of Commerce. The following gentlemen were present :—Mr. A. F. Beaufort (in the chair), Messrs. W. M. Macdonald, W. Greaves, E. Fregvogel, and A. Grant.

The report of the committee for the period, from the 1st July 1887 to 30th June 1889, was submitted, from which the following are extracts :—

The maritime casualties in which Bombay underwriters have been concerned during the past two years have been singularly few, and although rates of insurance prevailing in Bombay are extraordinarily low, it is difficult to say that they are out of proportion to the extremely safe character of the trade of the port. The only disaster of any magnitude was the total loss of the coasting steamer Viturna in a cyclone off the Coast of Cutch on 8th November 1888, by which unfortunately 763 lives were lost. The vessel, however, carried no cargo, and the insurances on the steamer were entirely under Home policies. At the time the loss occurred considerable discussion took place in the public press as to whether it might not have been averted had a proper system of storm-warning been in force on the West Coast, and although not the first subject on the records of the Association chronologically, the Committee consider it the most important as regards underwriters, which has been dealt with since the last report. In June 1888 a notification of Government was issued practically abolishing the office of Meteorological Reporter for Western India, previously held by Mr. F. Chambers. Your Committee were at first disposed to address Government in opposition to the change, but, finding after enquiry, that the proposed alteration was more one of incumbent than anything else decided to refrain from any active protest until the new arrangements of Government had been definitely decided. Since then the work so far as concerns meteorological reporting, has been placed in the hands of Mr. S. Hutchinson, of the Telegraph Department, and although there can be little doubt that the dispensing with Mr. Chamber's system of research and record will be a loss to the scientific meteorology of the Coast, the daily service to the public has been enormously improved. A daily chart is now issued with reports from 42 stations, showing the state of the weather in great detail at 8 o'clock every morning ; with this has been incorporated the Chamber of Commerce bi-weekly crop reports from 18 of the leading agricultural stations rendering the service very complete and of great interest to all engaged in trade and commerce. Since then, commencing from 1st September 1889, a complete system of storm-warnings has been established for the Western Coast, and the details having been completely worked out in conjunction with the Trustees of the Port, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Port Officer, it promises to work well, although one weak feature in the arrangement is unquestionably the fact that the service is worked from Simla instead of Bombay as a local centre. In July 1887 the Government of India, through the Bombay Government, requested the opinion of the Association on a bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, the chief object of which was for the arrangement of the reduction of stamp fee payable on policies of fire insurance for short terms. The Committee replied to Government that as the proposed alterations and additions would not touch marine insurance policies, they had no criticisms to offer. They, however, suggested for the consideration of Government the desirability of making all insurance stamp duties, whether on fire or marine policies, payable by adhesive instead of impressed stamps. This alteration, they pointed out, would not affect the extent of revenue in any way, nor the facility of collecting it, while it would be an enormous convenience to insurance offices who have either to keep a considerable amount of money locked up in stamped policies or incur delay in getting policies stamped as they are required. This recommendation, your Committee regret, has not been accepted by Government, and the amending Act has been passed in its original form. In March 1888, some of the members of the Association proposed that an endeavour should be made by the Association to obtain and keep for reference a record of protests extended by captains of vessels in Bombay. The Committee being in favour of adopting the suggestion, if found practicable, caused enquiries to be made with the agents of the leading lines of steamers trading to this Port, as also with consignees of outside vessels, but few even of the regular lines were agreeable to furnish this information and the practical difficulties in the way of working out the proposal prevented the matter being carried further.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., the Acting Collector of Kolaba, having addressed the Association, pointing out the desirability of a new first class life-boat being supplied at Alibag, your Committee decided upon subscribing the sum of Rs. 100 in support of the fund.

The new boat—the Duchess of Connaught—has since arrived, and will prove a valuable addition to the means of saving life and property near the entrance to the port.

The Committee of Lloyd's, in December 1888, addressed the Association representing the necessity to underwriters of requiring all charges in cases of damage to vessels or cargo being certified by Lloyd's agent at the port where such charges were incurred. Not only, is it stated, are excessive and unnecessary charges frequently incurred at outlying ports, where the possibility of a thorough check is extremely remote, but certificates of damage are granted as against underwriters where it has really been caused by sweat or some inherent defect in the cargo itself. Considering the communication of general interest, your committee caused the letter to be circulated to all members of the Association, and duly thanked Lloyd's Committee for bringing the matter to their attention.

The number of members belonging to the Association on 30th June 1889 was 20, as against 22 on the 30th June 1887, the two Companies that resigned during the interval being the Amicable Insurance Office and the Chinese Insurance Company.

The amount at the credit of the Association on 30th June 1887 was Rs. 4,163-2-0 ; the balance on 30th June 1889 stood at Rs. 4,462-4 5, Rs 3,000 being invested, as before, in Government paper, which is placed in the hands of the Bank of Bombay for safe custody.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said :—Owing to the departure from Bombay of your chairman and deputy chairman, it has devolved upon me, as a member of your committee, to move the adoption of the report which you have recently received from the secretary. Owing to various causes, the annual meeting a year ago fell through, consequently the present report embraces the operations of the past two years. The number of casualties met with by vessels trading with Bombay have been remarkably few. The coasting steamer Arcot in October 1887, after grounding in the Hooghly, capsized, and the country owned sailing ship Country of Bute went ashore in January last near Viravul and became a total wreck. In June 1887 the steamer Lamport left Bombay for the Mediterranean with a cargo of wheat and seed and was never heard of again, while the melancholy disappearance of the coasting steamer Vaiturna, last November, on her voyage from Cutch Mandvi to Bombay, with her living freight of over 760 souls, completes the list of *total* losses during the past two years. The agitation caused by this last disaster has resulted in a complete system of storm-warnings having been at length arranged for this coast. The working of it has yet to be tested, and it will be the duty of this association to watch it carefully. In our opinion, in that of the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust, and other kindred bodies, the weak point in the system is the attempt to work it from Simla, instead of, as it should undoubtedly be, locally. This is entirely due to the disposal by the Supreme Government on the ground of economy, of the services of a scientific gentleman who had made the subject one of special study. Had the Government retained his services and incurred the expenditure of supplying him with meteorological data which they are now doing for the daily weather charts, we should have been satisfied. As it is, we must simply wait and watch and see whether Simla can carry out what she professes to be able to do. I trust the new Committee will make another attempt to carry out a proposal regarding a register being kept of Extended Protests, and a copy of it being furnished annually to Lloyd's. An incomplete list is better than none at all, but a pretty accurate one could easily be compiled if members would assist. It is perhaps too much to expect the agents of inward steamers to do so. Another matter which requires careful watching is that in many instances so called "jettisoning" of cargo from native crafts trading on this coast. It is nearly ten years since I had the pleasure of assisting a boat's crew to spend eighteen months in jail for a fraud on the company represented by my firm, and a similar one has been brought to light this year by the energy of Messrs. Glade and Co. At page 19 you will find a reference to a case of actual jettison, but my reason for referring to it now is that I think it is one which the new Committee will have to look into. On the 29th January last, a native vessel left Bhownugger for Bombay with a cargo of cotton. On the way down she met with bad weather, and was compelled to jettison 45 bales, 41 of them were picked up, two at Surat and 39 near Nowsari, in Baroda territory. The two recovered in British territory were delivered to the underwriters at once, but only *this week* have the 39 bales from Nowsari been received in Bombay. A good deal of correspondence has passed between the Association and one of its members with reference to an assumed danger from the carriage of cotton waste and fly. I say assumed, because not an atom of evidence has been forthcoming, showing that the cargo is dangerous, while we know that the trade has been in existence for many years, has expanded considerably, and that a well known line of passenger steamers has carried it regularly for years without a single mishap. As you are aware the bales before being shipped and while being pressed are always examined by Lloyd's Surveyor, and unless they are certified by him as being free from oil, no vessel is bound to take them. I now beg to formerly move the adoption of the report.

The report being adopted, the following gentlemen were elected members of the committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. H. W. Uloth, (Chairman) ; Mr. W R. Macdonald (deputy chairman) ; Mr. G. K. Heericks, Mr. A. E. Kight, and Mr. W. Greaves.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE "MIRROR OF WOMANLY DUTIES."

THE following is the memorial to Government on the subject of the prohibition of a Guzerati book on Womanly Duties which was referred to in our leading columns yesterday :—

His Excellency the Right Honourable, Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council.

My Lord,—It is with feelings of deep regret and mortification that I beg to approach your Excellency with the following representation :—

Last year, I unfortunately lost my beloved daughter Gokibai in her young age. In memory of the deceased, who was a pattern of all womanly virtues, I caused a book called "Stri Dharma Prakash" or "Mirror of Womanly Duties," being an epitome of the duties of womanhood, illustrated by stories from the Shastras and from ancient times, to be compiled by a learned pandit. Copies of this brochure were then distributed as prizes to the girls attending the schools of Bombay at a gathering held for the purpose in a place of great sanctity, and the prizes were distributed by the ladies of my family in the presence of many respectable ladies and gentlemen. The meeting had no official sanction at all, beyond the circumstance that Mr. V. S. Desai, the Deputy Educational Inspector, supplied me, at my request, with the names of the girls in the Gujarati schools similarly, copies of the book were distributed as prizes in mofussil schools. At Surat copies of this book were distributed at the hands of that illustrious lady Miss Manning at a most respectable gathering arranged for the purpose. Sometime after this, the *Indian Standard*, a missionary paper published harsh and unfair criticism of the book, described it as of the worst kind, and gave what purported to be a misleading impression of its scope ; the same having been subsequently copied by the *Bombay Guardian*. A particular story in the book, of a Brahmin and his wife, manifestly intended to impress upon the readers the advantage and miraculous virtue of chastity was completely distorted and misrepresented as preaching the maxim that a wife should aid her husband in immoral pursuits. This gross and unwarranted libel was quoted by some of the American papers, and from them was again quoted by the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the heading of "The Whole Duty of Woman : Official Programme by the Bombay Government." When this issue of the *Pall Mall* reached here, Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, without making enquiry whether the statements copied into the *Pall Mall* were justified by facts, accepted the version published by the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Pall Mall* as correct, and himself took steps, discrediting the book in a most unmerited manner. He at once officially threatened Mr. V. S. Desai, that if he ever distributed such a book again, (it should be remembered he did nothing beyond supplying a list of the girls) he would be dismissed from the Government service. The Director also issued circulars to all the schools, strongly condemning the book and warning the teachers and managers, that it would be remarked against them if they had anything to do with the book. As a consequence the Collector of Surat wrote to the Committee of the Raichand Dipchand Girls' School, requesting them to explain their conduct in distributing such a book. The committee in their turn, wrote to our agent at Surat. A full explanation of the matter was given by him. Moreover, I understand, that Miss Manning, probably influenced by the action of the Director, has written to some of her friends here, strongly resenting her being made the instrument of giving circulation to such a book. The result is, that I, the ladies of my family, my whole caste, and those respectable ladies and gentlemen who were present at the prize distribution, were most unjustifiably held up to shame and ridicule, and grossly libelled before the whole civilized world, as lending themselves to the dissemination of immoral principles. That libel has been practically sanctioned and ratified by the Bombay Government. Your Excellency can well understand the feelings of all the ladies and gentlemen concerned, whose *bona-fide* action in distributing as prizes, copies of a book which they considered, and do still consider, as fitted for edification of girls, and in no way objectionable, so unjustifiably condemned by official action taken without enquiry. Under the circumstances, I beg strongly to protest against the unwarranted action of the Director of Public Instruction in this matter. I would beg to refer your Excellency to an editorial article on the subject in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 17th August hereto annexed, which puts the facts in a faithful and true light, and I am confident, that if your Excellency will be pleased to refer the book for opinion to independent Gujarati scholars, they will testify to its not being objectionable in any way. I beg to append copies of the translations of the reviews taken by some of the Gujarat papers, of the book, who I submit are better fitted to judge of it, than the *Indian Standard* and the *Guardian*, the missionary paper that naturally writes with a bias.

In conclusion I would beg your Excellency will be pleased, after due enquiry, to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to withdraw the circular issued by him, and make reparation adequate to the wide spread injury to the feeling of myself, the ladies of my family, and my whole community.—I remain, My Lord, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

N. THAKERSEY MULJI.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY C. C. *VS.* CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Sunday between the above teams, which ended in an easy win for the Bombay Cricket Club by 114 runs :—

BOMBAY C. C.

M M Surti c Dubash b Writer	19
M H Sanjana c Dubash b Writer	17
D E Mody c Kanga b Masani	27
H R Broker l-b-w	2
B C Machliwala c Dubash b Masani	11
C N Patel c Masani b Writer	25
D R Guzdar c Erani b Daruwala	14
S M Doctor b Daruwala	0
S P Servai b Writer	6
M D Ayerton run out	0
J H Bharoocha b Masani	23
A F De Vitre not out	11
Extras	2
Total	157

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

P D Kanga c Guzdar b Machliwala	15
D C Daruwala c Surti b Machliwala	1
S H Harver b Machliwala	3
J L Billimoria run out	8
D F Dubash b Machliwala	1
N D Printer b Machliwala	2
K R Erani c Guzdar b Mody	2
M Purveyor c Servai b Mody	1
N M Masani c Ayerton b Machliwala	0
N M Writer b Machliwala	0
C Kambata l-b-w	0
A D Vatcha not out	2
Extras	8
Total	43

THE statement that Lord Charles Beresford's accident was due to his horse having bolted with him in the Bois de Boulogne, is not true. The horse did not run away with his lordship. It shied at a tree, and before its rider was able to pull it up he cannoned against the timber. He will soon be well, and then is to start for Portsmouth to superintend the fitting out of his ship, the Undaunted.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MONDAY.

(Before Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Maneckjee, Acting Chief Judge.)

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

AWABAI, WIDOW, VS. R. C. K. OLLIVANT.

MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, represented the Municipality.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—This is a suit against the Bombay Municipality for damages which the plaintiff says she has suffered owing to the negligent and unworkmanlike manner in which the defendant performed or executed certain work in connection with the laying of drainage pipes in respect of one of her houses. The issues to be determined are—1st, was the house in question damaged, as alleged in the plaint, or otherwise, owing to the execution of the work in question ? 2nd. If yes, was such damage caused by the negligence of the defendant ? 3rd. Is the defendant liable apart from negligence ? 4th. Is the plaintiff entitled to the amount claimed or any part thereof ? The following are the facts, which were undisputed :—The house in question is situated in Trinity Church Lane. It being found necessary to provide the house with "effectual drainage," the defendant proceeded, under the provisions of section 260 of the Municipal Act, 1888, to lay drainage pipes in a gully to the north of this house. In doing so the pavement of the gully was taken up, a trench was dug, and 6-in pipes were laid. Though the expenses of this work are liable to be paid for by the plaintiff, in this case the work has been done at the cost of the Municipality. The work began soon after the 6th May, and was completed by the 23rd of that month. The plaintiff in her plaint says the defendant "carried on certain drainage operations without her consent, and having excavated a narrow gully adjoining the said house—to the depth of four to five feet—in a negligent and unworkmanlike manner, and wrongfully removed the foundation-stones of the north wall, in consequence of which the said wall got cracked in several places and became detached from the chunam or rubble flooring of the ground floor and the first floor, and went out of plumb and one of the cross walls got likewise cracked." I have had a view of the premises. It is no doubt true that the north wall in question has some large cracks in it ; that it is something out of plumb. There are some cracks also on the *koba* of the floors—inside—both on the groundfloor and first floor ; and it may be said that the wall is by no means as safe as it ought to be, and would require to be renovated. The question, however, for the Court to consider is, is there anything to show that this has become the condition of the wall only since the work, and owing to carrying out of the work ? The house is admittedly an old one, and the north wall is a one-brick wall. It is by no means a substantial house. The interior has a very delapidated appearance, and only last year (it appears from plaintiff's evidence) the upper portion of it had to be propped up by five additional posts. I find in the evidence that a serious crack (as shown in No. 1) in the west end of the north wall is an old crack of long standing, and the plaintiff's witnesses who speak, however, having observed it before the work, are not deserving of credit. The evidence for the defence, moreover, shows there are several old cracks besides, and my own observation when I had a view of the premises enables me to consider that the evidence on this point is perfectly reliable. The plaintiff's witness, Mr. Mookoond, states "the rear cross wall is considerably cracked." I saw some of these cracks, and they appeared to me to be certainly old cracks filled up or plastered over, and the zeal of an expert only can describe such cracks as new as recent cracks. Again, the witness Nowrojee speaks of "repairs done and cracks filled up." This statement he later on qualified by saying he meant by "cracks," holes in the chunam floors ; but this is not to my mind a very satisfactory explanation. The witness Sorabjee does speak of renewing the *koba* flooring and of colour washing the walls. This was on or before July 1888 ; and it was argued that if there had been cracks, these would have been seen to at the time, and that, therefore, the cracks on floors are new cracks. Now as to cracks being seen, or observed, I am unable to hold that the interior of the small room or compartment in the north-west corner of the ground floor, where the large crack and other cracks on the north wall are most observable, was seen to. It is entirely darkened with kitchen-smoke ; and does not show on any account colour-washing at all. As to the cracks in this floor, supposing the *koba* on the first floor to have been removed, there is nothing to show that the cracks have not opened since new *koba* ill-laid is liable to do or owing to some settlement taking place prior to May last, the time that Ex. C. speaks of "several new cracks" making their appearance. But the witnesses explain this as the widening of, or splitting open, of old cracks coated over with plaster, whilst Ex. C. clearly shows that even so early as the 9th May when the work was on its earliest stages, the house in question was anything but in a sound and satisfactory condition and its foundation very defective. Carefully considering all these circumstances and finding that the evidence for the plaintiff as to the removal of foundation-stones is extremely unreliable, I find that the plaintiff fails to show that the ricketty state of the north wall is owing to work done by the defendant ; but this would make it unnecessary for me to go into the other issues. I think, however, that it would be more satisfactory to come to finding on the issues 3 and 3. Assuming, then, that the house had been damaged as alleged, I find that the plaintiff has failed to prove negligence, such as would entitle her to damages. The evidence of the first witness for the plaintiff on this point of the work being done in a "negligent and unworkmanlike manner," is of very little weight. He appears to have made no careful notes, took no measurements worth taking, and made a report chiefly from hearsay. He never saw the work done, he had no previous knowledge of the state of the house. He did nothing to examine the foundation, and yet he speaks in his report of the "most unworkmanlike" manner in which the drainage operations were carried out." The next witness, Rustomjee, appeared to be mainly anxious to give out that the work was done "negligently and in an unworkmanlike way." He is a tenant of the plaintiff, and has evidently been helping her in bringing this suit. His experience in works of this description is *nil* ; and his observation extended to the space of seven minutes. What he says as to the workmen hammering and breaking stones attached to the foundation is not corroborated by any of the other witnesses. If anything, he is contradicted by them. The witness, Nowrojee, did not observe any stones at all, and he accounts for the damage to the wall in quite another way. He says the shoring was so carelessly put up that whilst hammering at it the wall, being old was pushed inwards. The next witness is plaintiff's son-in-law, who says the workmen bodily removed some 15 to 20 stones from the foundation, each stone 2 feet long and a foot deep. If this had been done, I am sure the wall would have come down upon the heads of the man before they could have left the trench. This witness is an instance of those who, carried away by their zeal, try to prove too much, and do not weigh the effect of what to do so readily aver. It is difficult to accept this evidence as establishing negligence. On the other hand, the defendant's witnesses totally denied the injury to, or displacement, of the foundation stones. The work appears to me to have been done with every care and precaution, and I find accordingly the 2nd issue in the negative. As to the 3rd issue, assuming, again, that damage has resulted from the carrying out of the work, it was argued that the defendant would be liable even if no negligence was proved. I am of opinion that that would not be so in the present case. Here the work done by the defendant was done under the powers conferred by the provisions in secs. 231 and 260 of the Bombay Municipal Act 1888, and no compensation is provided against the due exercise of these powers. In respect of the excess of powers, conferred by section 230 and sections 298, 299, 300, compensation is provided for by the Act, and "apart from the question of statutory compensation, it is settled that no action can be maintained for loss or inconvenience, which is the necessary consequence of an authorized thing done in an authorized manner." (See Pollock on Tort p. 111, and cited in cases note 8, p. 211 Bazalgette and Humphrey's Local and Municipal Government, Mr. Rustomjee and the plaintiff relied on section 501 of the Municipal Act of 1888. That section however, gives the Municipal Commissioner, with the approval of the Standing Committee, a discretion to pay compensation, in cases not otherwise expressly provided for, and does not, I think, help the plaintiff in this case. Had the plaintiff been properly advised to appeal to the Municipal Commissioner, it is likely that he might have seen his way to allow some compensation. But instead of taking this course she has come into court, in the hope of getting a delapidated old wall rebuilt for her at the public expense. I accordingly find the 3rd issue also in the negative. It is unnecessary to come to any finding in the 4th issue. This suit must then be dismissed. Suit discharged. Plaintiff to pay defendant Rs. 5 professional costs.

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs. 60 per case of dozen. Half Bottles Rs. 35 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6th DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 6th December, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at six o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Dr W Kaye	Mr D Gracie
Col Senior	Mrs C H de L Hamilton
Mr and Mrs Dodd	Miss Osborne
Mr Eagleson	Mr Cowans
Miss Glover	Mrs Farrant and infant
Mr Fraser	Mrs Fletcher and infant
Mr Muir	Mr R Strachley
Mr A M F Garcia	Mr C Bradlaugh, M P
Mr P H Clutterbuck	Mr Arnold
Mr M H Lloyd	

From Brindisi.

Mr, Mrs and Miss Sykes	Mr Ormiston
Mr W de C Ireland	Mr Raone Duval
Sir W Wedderburn	Mrs Smith
Mr W Lewis	Mr Law
Mr A Brown	Miss Kennedy & companion
Mr A Reid	Surg-Maj and Mrs Branfoot
Mr C E Smith	Mr Kevester
Mr Murzban	Mr Kirk
Mr G J Guise	

From Naples.

Lt and Mrs Elphinstone — Miss Atkin

From Ismailia.

Baron de la Chevellere — Mr Mayne

From Malta.—Mr Wright

From Port Said—Mr and Mrs Moore

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 29th November to 6th December inclusive.)

Sir W. Mackinnon, Chairman of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, was invited by the Queen to Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, delivered a long speech at a public meeting in the Free Trade hall at Manchester. He prophesied a great Liberal triumph at the next general election, and he enumerated a number of questions which must be dealt with soon, including single voting power, taxation of ground-rents, control2 of police by County Councils, shorter Parliaments, Home Rule and disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales, and reform of the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone made another speech at Manchester on Tuesday, declaring that the boasted improvement in Ireland proclaimed by the Government did not exist, and that the opposition of the Unionist Liberals to Irish Home Rule had evoked a national movement in Scotland and in Wales.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking in Lanarkshire on Monday, expressed his desire to improve the system of higher education in Ireland for Roman Catholics. While he did not think that a Roman Catholic University could be established he thought that a well-equipped college for higher education might properly be granted. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., speaking at the the West of Scotland Imperial Club on Tuesday, stated that the condition of Ireland had greatly improved, and he was of opinion that the best way to meet the factitious demand for Home Rule was to settle the occupation of land on a more stable basis. Mr. Balfour was entertained at a banquet on Wednesday in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh. The Duke of Fife presided, and about 2,600 persons were present.

Sir M. Morris took his seat for the last time in the Queen's Bench in Dublin on Monday, having been appointed a Lord of Appeal in London.

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Bedchamber-woman to the Queen, died suddenly on Tuesday, immediately after entering a carriage at Victoria Station for Paris.

Sir Percy Shelley, son of the poet and of Mary Wollstonecraft, died yesterday, aged 70.

The deaths are announced of Lieutenant-General Sir D'Oyley Torrens, the Governor of Malta, aged 55, and of General J. S. Paton, aged 68.

Mr. Martin Tupper, the well-known author, died at Norwood on Friday, in his 80th year.

The death is announced of Lady Susan Opdebeeck, who was formerly the wife of the Duke of Newcastle, from whom she was divorced in 1950, and subsequently married M. Opdebeeck, a Belgian gentleman. She was born in 1814.

Dr. F. Cuthbertson died on Sunday while attending Divine service in Highbury Park Church.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench on Saturday, confirmed a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring Dr. Barnard to produce a boy who, having been an inmate of his Home, had been intrusted to a gentleman in Canada contrary to the wishes of his mother, a Roman Catholic.

One of the elephants in Barnum's Show at Olympia on Tuesday attacked a keeper, and, after dashing him against the wall, trod him to death.

A fire broke out early on Tuesday morning at the headquarters of the Salvation Army in Queen Victoria-street, and two upper floors were burnt, and much damage was done to adjoining premises.

A young woman, a member of the Salvation Army at Wellington, Somersetshire, drowned herself while suffering from religious mania.

Further letters from Mr. H. M. Stanley have been received. Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha will reach Zanzibar in a day or two.

About 300 men, known as having been habitual thieves, attended a supper given by the St. Giles's Christian Mission, on Monday, when the secretary stated the success of the Mission in reforming many of the criminal class and of obtaining employment for those who had resolved upon an honest course of life in the uture.

The directors of the South Metropolitan Gas Company having proposed a system of profit-sharing about 1,000 of the men accepted it. The Gas Stokers' Union have since given the company notice that unless these men are dismissed and the profit-sharing scheme withdrawn the members of the Union will strike work.

At a Crimes Act Court at Waterford, on Friday Mr. C. P. Redmond, editor and proprietor of a local newspaper, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing incitements to intimidation.

Military and police precautions were taken on Sunday at Limerick and Castleconnell to prevent the holding of meetings which had been prohibited, but no attempt was made to hold the meetings.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday receipt of £752, including £500 from America, was announced, and also the grant of £211 to evicted tenants.

The Message of President Harrison to the United States Congress was read on Tuesday. It referred to the satisfactory relations with other States and to many domestic questions, but indicated no measures of extraordinary importance.

Mr. T B. Reed, Republican, has been appointed Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington by a majority of 12 votes.

The steamer conveying the ex-Emperor of Brazil arrived at St. Vincent on Saturday, and, on being informed that a palace had been placed at his disposal at Lisbon, he declined the offer, stating that he should stay there at an hôtel.

The Committee of the French Chamber, on Saturday decided that M. Joffrin, the opponent of General Boulanger at Montmartre, had been duly elected, although he had received fewer votes than had been given for the General. The French Chamber is continuing its examination of disputed elections, which chiefly apply to Monarchical or Boulangist deputies.

The Servian Cabinet has made a remonstrance to the Regents against the utterances of the ex-King Milan abroad, which they consider to be offensive to Servia. They intimate that, if they are continued, the ex-King will be prohibited from entering Servia, and possibly the Chamber may withdraw his allowance of 30,000 ducats.

The Session of the Austrian Reichsrath was opened on Tuesday in Vienna, and the Minister of Finance made a statement showing a surplus of revenue of 942,000 florins, besides defraying the cost of railway work, improvement of Trieste Harbour, and a large purchase of rifles out of the ordinary expenditure.

A Paris paper asserts that an application has been made to the French President by an English company for authority to construct a bridge across the Channel.

According to the political correspondence published in Vienna, the Pope has desired Monsignor Satolli to proceed to Ireland and to prepare a report on the condition of that country.

The Anti-Slavery Conference a Brussels is discussing the methods of suppressing the slave trade at its place of origin. The Portuguese delegates desired to raise the question of frontiers of the different Powers in Africa, but the Conference refused to discuss in.

The Shah of Persia has sanctioned plans for improving the navigation of the river Karun, which he lately declared to be open to foreign trade.

The trial at Constantinople of Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief on charges of outrages committed upon Christians in Armenia, has terminated in his acquittal.

An authoritative contradiction comes from Constantinople that negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Russia with a view to the formation of a secret treaty of alliance.

A report has reached Cairo that the Khalifa Abdullah is dead.

Prince Albert Victor has proceeded to Bangalore.

MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

ARRIVAL AT THE COAST.

On the evening of Nov. 26 the relief expedition under Baron von Gravenreuth, sent by Major Wissmann, and that sent by the *New York Herald* met Mr. Stanley's party. The *Herald* publishes the following from its special correspondent:—

"Stanley himself, notwithstanding the terrible hardships and privations he has undergone, is looking hearty and well. His hair is quite white, and his moustache iron-grey. The change in his appearance is very marked. He was roughly but comfortably dressed, his Prussian cap and canvas shoes notable. Emin Pasha, too, has borne well the long arduous journey to the coast. He is slight and wiry and quite dark. He wears spectacles, and has the general appearance of a learned professor. In manner he is quite modest, and in conversation with me he said that he did not wish for any honour for what he had done. but simply desired to be employed again in the service of the Khedive."

A letter written bp Mr. Stanley to Colonel Grant has been published, written in September last year. He gives the north-west corner of the Albert Nyanza as reaching I deg 17 sec. N. lat., and the south-east corner at 1 deg. 1½ min. 30 sec. N. lat. The breadth of the lake at Vakovia is only 10½ miles, not 40 or 50:—

"Emin Pasha, though living in comfort so far as provisions could supply his wants, was in a much worse position than I believed he was when I set out from England. Kabba Rega had been friendely with him up to December 1887, but the news spread through Uganda, and thence to Unyoro, that there was a large expedition advancing to help Emin. Then Kabba Rega immediately expected Captain Casati with every mark of indignity. He was bound to a tree, stripped naked, and finally sent adrift to perish. Fortunately, after a few days of extreme misery and want, he was found and rescued by Emin Pasha, who, in his steamer, searched the north-eastern shore for him. As Kabba Rega has about 1,500 guns, mostly rifles, he is not so despicable on opponent as he was in the time of Baker. These African kings settled in their own country have time in their favour. . . . Even if they were gathered *en masse* these natives could never have held their own against Emin Pasha's force, provided his people were ununimously loyal and determined to co-operate with him. Unfortunately the force is not to be relied on for such a work. The Nubians were willing to go north by the Nile, and to let Emin Pasha lead them, but on arriving near Khartoum they would tell him they knew the road themselves and did not need him. The loyalty of the Pasha to his men becomes apparent, though they have been disloyal to him. He, could not cast them off because it would be their ruin, neither could he venture away from them alone."

Emin told Mr. Stanley that now that he had come the soldiers would be convinced that there was another road to Egypt, especially as many of them had seen him in Uganda with Linant Bey in 1876, and many others had heard of him. Events, however. proved that this confidence was misplaced.

As to this, some further particulars of the revolt are given by a letter from Mr. Jephson, published by the Relief Committee. As had already been stated, when Mr. Stanley returned to Yambuya, Mr. Jephson was left to go round the province and read the Khedive's letter to the people and Stanley's proclamation to the soldiers at every station, and to report the people's answer. He had been through the greater part of the country and was returning to Wadelai, when—

"On reading the Khedive's letter at Labore a soldier stepped from the ranks and exclaimed to the Pasha, 'All that you are telling us is a lie! Khartoum has not fallen. That is the road to Egypt, and we will only go by that road, or live and die in this country.' The soldiers then aimed their rifles at us and for five minutes the utmost uproar prevailed. Finally the uproar was quelled, and the soldiers (?) agreed to behave more rationally, but only on condition of the Pasha's instantly quitting the station."

This was about Aug. 14, and on entering Dufile on the 18th the Pasha and Mr. Jephson were taken prisoners, and remained so for over three months, till about the middle of October, when the Mahdi's people had arrived. The defeat at Regaf brought about a revulsion of feeling, and they were sent so Wadelai, just three days before the Mahdi's people arrived before Dufile:—

"Dufile was taken and many people killed. On hearing this it had fallen the Pasha and I fled south to Tunguru and established ourselves there, for which act we were condemned to be hung. After remaining there for a couple of months, letters arrived from Stanley, who ordered me to join him instantly. I at once started off in spite of the reluctance of the chief of Tunguru to allow me to go. I got no help from him [when I had frightened him into allowing me to go, and the Pasha had no power to help me, I made my way with my boy and three orderlies to the next station; here things were better."

ACCIDENT TO EMIN PASHA.

A telegram from Zanzibar, dated yesterday, says:—

A meeting between Mr. Stanley, Emin Pasha, Captain Casati, and Major Wissmann took place at Atoni yesterday morning, on the opposite bank of the Kinghani River. The health of all the explorers and the usual loyal toasts were drunk in champagne. All the party arrived at Bagamoyo at eleven o'clock this morning. Major Wissmann had provided horses for Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha, and upon them they made a triumphal entry into Bagamoyo, The town was profusely decorated. Verdant arches were built across all the avenues, ane palm branches waved from every window. A salute of nine guns was fired by Major Wissmann's force, and the same number by the German man-of-war *Sperber*. All the officers or the expedition were sumptuously entertained at luncheon at Major Wissmann's head-quarters. The captain of the *Sperber*, on behalf of the Emperor of Germany, formally welcomed first Mr. Stanley, then Emin Pasha, and congratulated them upon their return to civilisation. All the vessels in the roadstead were dressed in bunting. Many persons arrived here to day from Zanzibar, among them being Mr. Nichol, who came on behalf of Sir William Mackinnon, the president of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee; the English Consul, Mr. Churchill; Judge Cracknell, of tho English Court; the German and the Italian Consuls.

In the evening a banquet was held, and amid a flood of champagne the German Consul-General, Mr. Steifensand, toasted the Queen of England, and Major Wissmann toasted Stanley, calling him his master in African exploration. Mr. Stanley, in reply, said, in the course of an eloquent speech, that he thanked God he had performed his duty. He spoke with emotion of his soldiers whose bones were bleaching in the forest; and remarked that, with him and those of his party, the words was always, Onward. He bore testimony to the Divine influence that had guided him in his work. Then he said:—"Emin is here, Casati is here I am here, and all the young gentlomen who wen with me are here;" and concluded by thanking Majo Wissmann and the *New York Herald* for their kindness in sending him stores.

Emin Pasha toasted the German Emperor, and Major Stairs returned thanks for Stanley's officers. Captain Brackenbury, the senior naval officer, toasted Major Wissmann. This toast was drunk with honours, the whole company joining in singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Stanley and his men will arrive here to-morrow by the Sperber, which has been specially placed at his disposal by the Emperor of Germany. Emin Pasha's people will come over in a British man-of-war.

An addition to the telegram says:—Emin Pasha appears to be utterly incapable of shaking off the ill-luck which has pursued him for years. He is near-sighted, and walked out of a window last night and fractured his skull. At this moment he is lying in a most critical state at Bagamoyo. All the doctors have given him up except Stanley's physician, Dr. Parke, who remains with him, and says he thinks he may save him. Under the most favourable circumstances he cannot be moved for ten days. He is receiving every care and attention from Major Wissmann and his officers. H. M. S. Somali, Captain Fraser, has been courteously placed at Stanley's disposal to convey his men to Zanzibar.

Lord Robert Cecil is a patient and energetic worker in the chambers of Mr. Gorell Barnes, Q.C., who practically succeeded to Mr. Justice Mathew's commercial practice when that eminent City "stuff" became a Judge. Lord Robert is (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) anxious to get on at the Bar. He has a judicial mind, and is quite unlike the other Cecils. Of course, he is a strong churchman, and he is generally spoken of as Viscount Grimston's successor in Hertfordshire.

The Japanese newspapers have an amusing story about a recent purchase by the Corean Government. It recently ordered 2,000 rifles to be made by a firm in Tokio, which, having "a frugal mind," addressed itself to the Japanese military authorities to ask them if they had any old rifles which *they could not use* in stock, as, if so, it would be happy to take them off their hands to supply to the guileless Coreans.

FESTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD.

An evening party in honour of the Chloroform Commission was given at Hyderabad last week by the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The *Deccan Times*, in a report of the proceedings, says:—

Ever since it was announced that his Highness the Nizam had with his usual enlightened liberality sanctioned the formation of a commission to inquire into the effects of the administration of chloroform on the human system, a keen and general interest was excited, not only in India, but also in England, as regards the difficult and delicate work entrusted to Dr. Lawder Brunton and his able co-adjutors. The philanthropic action thus taken by H. H. and his Government on the suggestion of our worthy and esteemed Residency Surgeon, Dr. Lawrie, who may be regarded as the author, as well as the life and soul of this Commission, was from the first highly applauded, and the most active enthusiasm was manifested in Hyderabad when the commission actually arrived and commenced its operations. From the moment of their setting foot in Hyderabad Drs. Lawder Brunton and Bomford have been received everywhere with such cordiality and treated with such respect and consideration as cannot but leave a lasting impression on their minds. From H. H. downwards everyone has vied to make their stay amongst us as agreeable and delightful to them as could be, and social gatherings of all kinds have been specially organized at which they have always been the most honoured and welcome guests. One of these charming gatherings was that of Wednesday last, which may be considered as representing the closing and crowning piece of hospitality extended to the distinguished savants who have so successfully accomplished the mission entrusted to them, and who while here rendered themselves so eminently popular with all classes. About three hundred people had been invited for the occasion, and about five o'clock the handsome raised terrace in front of the host's splendid mansion presented quite a gay and lively appearance. A military band discoursed select music throughout the evening, which was altogether most pleasantly spent, as the genial host had omitted nothing that could conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of the large party that had assembled to partake of his hospitality. A photograph of those present, with the members of the Chloroform Commission forming the central and prominent feature, was taken by our energetic Lala Deen Dyal, but as this interesting group did not include our popular Minister, another group was subsequently taken after the arrival of his Excellency, who honoured the occasion with his presence, and stayed for a considerable time, mixing and talking freely, with his usual amiability, with all whom he happened to know. Among the guests present during the evening to bid good-bye to the departing members of the Chloroform Commission, which has now ended its arduous labours, we noticed the following noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen:—H. E. Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, Prime Minister; Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Revenue Minister; Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Judicial Minister; Nawab Khan Khanam Bahadur, Miscellaneous Minister; Raja Shivraj Bahadur, Raja Mura Manoher, Nawab Shumshir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Kadir Jung Bahadur, Nawab Kadir-ud-Dowla, Nawab Afsar Jung, Nawab Intesar Jung, Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung, Nawab Imad Jung, Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung, Nawab Akbar Jung, Nawab Dowlut Yar Jung, Nawab Rafaat Yar Jung, Mr. Faridoonjee Jamshedjee, Private Secretary to H. E. the Minister, Mr. Dosabhoy N. Chenoy, A. D. C. to H. E. the Minister, Mr. J. A. Crawford, 1st Assistant Resident, Mr. Syed Ali, Bishop Caproti, Rev. Malberti, Mr. Gribble, Mr. Rock, Colonel and Mrs. Nevill, Miss Thornton, Captain and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. Hieldrick, Captain Beauclerk, Mr. Sturge, Major Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Dr. and Mrs. Aghornath, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. Tripp, Dr. and Mrs Nundy, Mr. Gya Pershad, Mr. Raghunath Pershad, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Captain and Mrs Tighe, Major Muir, Major Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Heenan, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Dr. and Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Sutherland, General Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Willmott, Mr. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Prayero, Mr. Eduljee Chenoy, Mr. Dorabjee Dosabhoy, Dr. Rustomjee, Mr. and Mrs. Bachanan, Mr. and Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. Palmer, Major and Mrs. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. S. Keay, M. P., Mr. Rudra, Mr. Chetty, Mr. Ookerjee, Mr. Bazonjee, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. Levick, Dr. Miss Eltzholt. Captain Arbuthnot, Mr. Woods, Mr. Seton, and many others.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 23.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—100 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 16 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 70 bales wool, Hurridas Canjee; 45 bales wool, Framjee Framji and Co; 120 boles wool, Esmall Gangjee and and Co; 33 bales wool, Erusthausen and Co; 55 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 37 bales cotton, and 220½ cwts gunnybags, Vealjee Cutchra; 30 bales wool, and 15 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 53 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; 30 cwts coir yarn, L Manickchund.

For London.

Canton s—501 cwts myrabollams, Jukeria Essa; 88 cwts horns, B Mahomedally; 150 cwts horns, B Alloo; 140 cwts olibanum and 11½ cwts gum, Walljee Poonja and Co; 205 cwts gum, Madunbhoy Ludha; 370 cwts myrabollum, Jaitha Veeram; 7 cwts peacock feathers, H Jumall; 42 cwts cloves, Madunbhoy Ludha; 38 cwts gum, Bhovanji Mooljee; 66 cwts horns, H E Goolmamed; 21 cwts fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee; 50 cwts gum, D Mawjee; 62½ cwts olibanum, Huuraz Dossa; 75 cwts gum, Damjee Ramjee; 550½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 24 bales woolen rags, Hyim and David; 950 cwts coiryarn, Damodher Dawchund; 61 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Malsee; 157½ cwts coir yarn, Damodher Dewchund; 1399 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Lukomandas and Co; 16 bales goat skins, H C Hajee Gunney: 135 cwts loves, Bhunjeebhoy Sajein; 25 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 179 cwts horns L Chatoo; 107½ cwts fishmaws, L Chattoo; 87 cwts fishmaws, Abdoola Joosub; 165 cwts myrabollums, Veerjee Hasaraj; 143½ cwts garnets, K Jusub Dasoom; 60 cwts gum and 67 cwts olibanum, Abdoola Mowjee; 217 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 352 cwts gum, Ramjee Ebjee; 510 cwts myrabollums, J Essa; 9 bales skin, Cassam Essa and Co; 10 bales skin, H H Sidick; 1 bale skin and 80 cwts horns, H E H Allana.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Ebro s—55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Kt Errant s—1,397½ cwts bristles, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Mameluke s—8,900 cwts wheat, 18,63 cwts teelseed, 3,013 cwts rapeseed, 10,831 cwts castorseed, 2,500 cwts poppyseed and 999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Persia s—162 cwts copra, R Damodher.

For Hull.

Ebro s—3,000 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,056 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

Durham s—4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Iran s—501 bwts myrabollams, Jaetha Veeram; 8,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 496 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 200 bales cotton. A Sabapathy and Co; 499½ cwts myrabollums, Beyts Craig and Co.

Lycia s—48 cwts gum, F Hurst; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Iran s—522 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Thisbe, s—165 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton and 500 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Modelear and Co; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Port Said.

Glenochil s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—57 cwts cloves, Dassabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 61 cwts cloves, and 38 cwts oplate, P F Talati; 500 cwts onion, The Enion and Co; 49 cwts cloves, M M Essabhoy; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 175 cwts sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 125 cwts sharkfins, 31 cwts fishmaws and 61½ cwts kismiss, Abdoola Joosub; 50 cwts olibanum and 22½ cwts bysaboh A Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 65 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 53 bales twist, T Moolji Sons and Co.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, C MacDonald and Co.

For Yokohama.

Kashgar s—417 bales twist and 60 bales twist Finlay Muir and Co.; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Kashgar s—700 bales cotton and 30 cwts cotton seed, Tata and Co.; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co, ; 64 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 10 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co.; 65 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton and Mfg. Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,933 tons, Captain A Liddiard, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain J Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, Mr C K Aklom, as cabin passenger.

The B I S N Co's ss Busheer, 539 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Marmagao. with a general cargo, Mr W M Simpson and Mr S J Mercer, as cabin passengers, and 2 deck passengers.

The Clane Line s s Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Liverpool via Malta and Port Said, with a general cargo, and 10 tons dynamite and the following passangers:—Mr. Powell, Mr. Rees, Mr. Rothwell, Mr. Harvey, and Dr. Keamey.

The B I S N Co's s s Satara, 820 tons, Captain T W Lewins, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers.—B] Nashuhnid, Mr Ackbai Begaum, Mr B Gam Beebee, 2 European officers, Mr Mahomed Caquin and one friend, Shaik M Jam, Mr Amed Farz, Mr Sulleman bin Jossum, Mr Abdoola bin Jassum, two native officers, and 65 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. I. M. S. TENASSERIM.

H. M. I. M. S. Tenasserim, Commander P. J. Talle, sails to-day for Aden via Karachi with the following officers and troops—For Karachi—9 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, 1 lady and 1 chield, 22 men 2 women, 4 children (European), 5 native officers, 272 men, 9 women, 7 children, 113 followers, 6 horses and 161 mules. For Aden—1 warrant officer, 20 men, 10 women, 6 children—19 followers and 5 mules. The following are the names of officers; Capt. Knee, No. 1 Mt. Battery; Lt. Braid, No. 1 Mt. Battery; Lt. Cook, No. 1 Mt. Battery; Capt Carleton, Rl. Lanc. Regt; Lt. King, Rl. Lanc. Regt; Lt. Windsor, Worcester; Capt Caghill, R, A.; Capt. and Mrs. Mein and 3 children, Staff, Col. Grant, Bo Staff Corps.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Canton	3171	Angus	B	P and O Co.
„ H. Bolckow.	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffla	D	B and P S N Co.
„ Glenochil	1580	Hay	EF	W&A Graham &Co
„ Twickenham	1608	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Arbib Brothers	1738	Wiseman	O	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Eden Hall	2273	Jones	1	E Bates & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson.	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Kashgar	1555	Brown	6	P & O Co.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
„ Thisbe	1811	Mahorsich	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Tice	10	B I S N Co.
„ Lycia	2035	Fletcher	12	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagao, Dec 21.
	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Liverpool, Nov 23.
	Assam s	Browne	London, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Galle.
	Satara (s)	Lewins	Persian Gulf.
	Maharaja (s)	Leftwich	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday Steamer Karagola, Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

„ Purulia, for Persian Gulf, &c.

„ Kaiser-i-Hind, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.

19 Palitana s.........Doughirty ..Singapore, Dec 9.

Nepaul s...........Daniell ....London, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19.—Steamers Clan Graham, Mecca and Madura and Country Brig.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 21.

Commeline, Lieut, Bengal 2nd Bengal Cav, return from leave, from England.

Adam, A.V. Surgn, Bo, A.V.D., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

December 22.

Graham Captain, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt.

Brownriggs, Captain, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

Wilson, Lieut, Bo R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

Carleton, Cap, Bo, King's Own Regt, on duty, from Poona.

Hammans, Major, Ms., 1st D of Com L I, on leave, from Australia.

Pennell, Capt, Bengal, K D Guards, on leave, from Deolali.

December 23.

Simpson, Major Bengal, 2nd Royal Irish, on leave from Nowhsera.

Phillips, Capt, Bengal R A, on leave, from Nagpur.

Carey, Capt, Bengal 1st R W Regt, on duty, from Multan.

Keaney, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, off leave, from England.

Hume, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Jalna.

Speareman, Lieut, Bengal, R M Fus, on leave, from Shahjanpur.

Congdon, Lieut, Bengal, R M Fus, on leave, from Shahjanpur.

DEPARTURES—December 18.

Parsons, 2nd Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Khundalla.

December 22.

Osborne, Lt-Bol, Bo Exec Engr, Military Works, on duty.

December 23.

Commeline, Lt, 2nd Bl, on leave, to Allahabad.

Anderson, Vety Surgn, Bo A V D, on duty, to Deolali.

December 24.

Windsor, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, on duty, to Quetta.

Coghell, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, K O Regt, on duty, to Karachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 23.

From Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—1 cask varnish, V Heerjee.

Lycia s—500 boxes pale soap, Owen and Okell; 250 boxes bar soap, B Shapoorjee; 500 boxes bar soap, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 barrels disinfecting powder, T Ebrahimji.

Persia s—4 cases soap, Bill Bevan and Co.

From Glasgow.

Clan Graham s—26 cases whisky, Bull Bevan and Co

Nubia s—20 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Belgravia s—2 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.

Clan Forbes s—26 cases whisky, D P Batha and Co.

Armenia s—1 hogshead whisky, M Rusee and Co.

Persia s—1 cask and 101 cases whisky, N Jamsetjee.

From London.

Kerbella s—4 cases foolscap paper &c, A Salmon and Co.

Bokhara s—29 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Md Hajee; 2 cases provision, B J Bushbey and Co.

Oriental s—1 case confectionery, H Ballantine and Co.

Kangra s—7 cases medicine, F. S. Madon.

Clyde s—200 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 48 cases varnish, &c, C Rajabhoy; 35 cases oilmanstores and 10 cases cheese, R Jooma; 45 cases paper. A A Rahim and Co; 31 cases hambacon and cheese, S H Batliwalla; 15 cases sherry and 20 cases Cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co; 7 cases champagne, Royal Bombay Yacht Club; 5 cases medicine, Warden and Co; 60 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

Amarapoora s—20 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

Sutlej s—5 cases whisky, Phipson and Co; 3 hogshead brandy, D Cowasjee.

Ganges s—3 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Gibraltar.

Clyde s—4 cases wine, Royal Bombay Yacht Club; 8 cases sherry, Phipson and Co.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—1 case toys, F E Wallace.

Clyde s—1 case saffron, C Ludha; 2 cases saffron, L Soorjee.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—10 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.

From Charente.

Bokhara s—5½ casks brandy, C Dinshaw and Brothers.

Clyde s—175 cases brandy, D Cowasji Umrighar.

From Hull.

Ebro s—15 cases matches, C. Alibhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, H Shaikadum and Co; 182 packages, paper and 100 cases matches. S A S Dawood.

From Trieste.

Thisbe s—2 cases toys, H Suleman Habib; 4 cases pianofortes, Marcks and Co; 59 cases paper, Jaitha Dossa.

Imperatrix s—5 cases soap, Abdoolally Tyebally.

From Bordeaux.

Clyde s—52 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $7,500,000

Reserve Fund $4,400,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250

RESERVE FUND £120,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.

GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.

DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey,

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STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne. and Burgandies.

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GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.

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HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS

comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NOTICES.

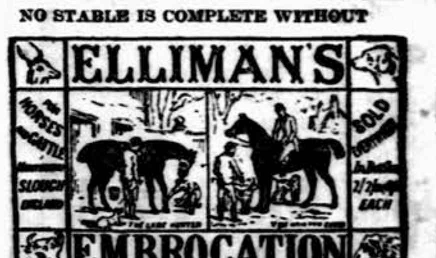
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers free of Commission. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. A Pamphlet containing full information and Grindlay's Hand Book sent free upon application. Baggage shipped at a fixed rate, or warehoused if required. Passengers met on arrival in England by Messrs. Grindlay & Co., or their representatives. Circular notes issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes supplied at current rates.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.

FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.

FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.

FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.

FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.

FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.

FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables; I think it very useful. Rutland.

Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.

December 27th, 1885.

Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. Haddington.

Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

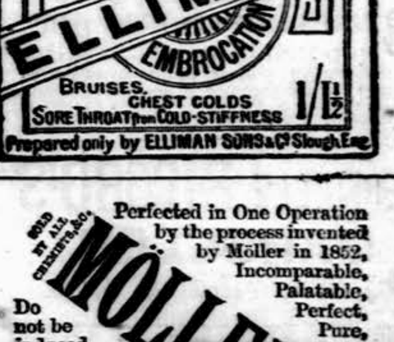
From the Earl of Harrington.

Jan. 9th., 1889.

Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. Harrington.

Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

Do not be induced to accept *any* other Only Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at The Price of Pure Oil.

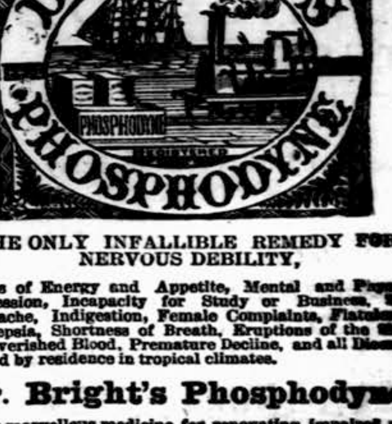
Be sure you have *NEW* oil!

EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The Only Medicine of that name granted certificate by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of vile worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 8s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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SOAP.

For the Complexion.

For the Hands.

For the Arms.

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For the Face.

For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

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LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE



Beware of Worthless Imitations.

J.M.S TRADE MARK

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.



A great luxury in hot climates.

Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.

Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.

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IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

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SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences - { Of the Greatest Strength, consistent with Solubility.

Heading Liquid - - { Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.

Anti-Ferment - - - { For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

INSTANTANEOUS

HOOP'S PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER

(JUST INVENTED).

Exact Size of the Lighter.



Exact Size of the Lighter.

Rs. 4-8 only

No more matches required. Smokers buying once an INSTANTANEOUS LIGHTER will be fully satisfied, as it keeps in proper order in any climate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—*Take out the pin and rub the tinder quickly.*

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.



LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

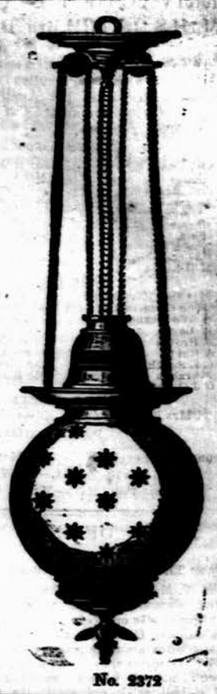
VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.*:—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 6945



No. 2372

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

Cadbury's

(REGISTERED)

GUARANTEED PURE **Cocoa** GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

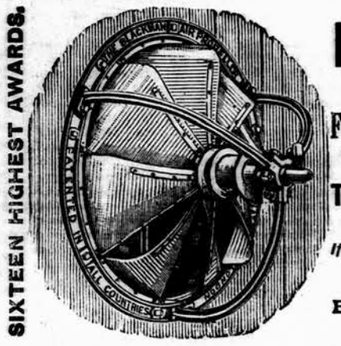
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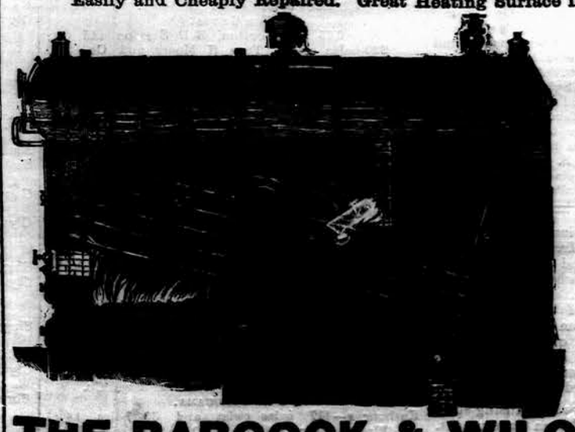
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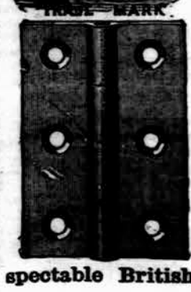
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